The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY SEPT. 28, 1892. NO. 26

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—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
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We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

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And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

WE BUILD THE LADDER.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to the summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true,
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered of greed and of gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,
When the morning calls us to life and light;
But our hearts grow weary, and, ere the night
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings,
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels but feet for the men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way;
We may hope and aspire, and resolve and pray,
But our feet must rise or we fall again,

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls,
But the dream departs and the vision falls
And the sleeper awakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached in a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to the summit round by round.

—*J. G. Holland.*

Some Timely Truths.

Along with Something About the 14,000,000 American Electors Who Will Take Part in the Next Presidential Election.

The total vote for President in 1884 was 10,048,461. In 1888 it was 11,388,038. This year the ratio of increase will be greater on account of the addition of six new states, and the vote of these added to the normal growth in population in ten years will give a total of, probably, 14,000,000.

The Federal census of 1890 returned the adult white male population of the United States at 16,940,311. Deducting the aliens, of whom there are more than a million, and the electors resident in the territories, the total number of qualified electors was 15,583,313. Fully 10 per cent. of these, for a variety of causes, do not vote. This would give as the probable total of the vote cast for President 14,000,000, the same result as is derived by comparison with previous elections.

There are forty-four states, and in thirty-seven of these the native born American electors constitute a majority of the voting population. In four foreign-born naturalized voters predominate; in three the negro population is in excess of the native white voters.

The four states in which a majority of the voters are foreign-born are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nevada, and California. In Wisconsin the foreign-born voters, mostly Germans, Scandinavians and Belgians, outnumber the native-born voters by 27,000. In Minnesota the naturalized foreign-born voters, mostly Scandinavians, outnumber the native-born voters by 67,000. In Nevada the excess is but 600 votes and in California it is 2,000.

The two states in which the colored voters absolutely predominate in numbers are South Carolina and Mississippi. In South Carolina there are 102,000 white voters and 132,000 colored voters. In Mississippi there are 120,000 white voters and 150,000 colored voters—a colored majority of 30,000 in each state. Louisiana has more white than colored voters, but it has, on the other hand, more colored voters native-born than white voters native-born. These are the figures: Colored voters, 119,000; white voters (native-born) 106,000; foreign-born white voters, 25,000. The latter hold the balance of power, numerically, and this is the only state in the Union where this condition of things prevails.

Sixty-eight and one-quarter per cent. aliens in the United States can speak English; 31¾ per cent. cannot. In Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico, where Spanish is the favorite language among the aliens, English is spoken by less than half of the number of these. In New York, on the other hand, 67; in New Hampshire, 72; in Rhode Island 84, and in Vermont 87 per cent. of the alien inhabitants speak English. They are mostly Canadians, a class of inhabitants who are slow to avail themselves of the privileges and advantages of American citizenship.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States in 1860 he received 1,865,913 votes in the thirty-two states then constituted the Union. In which the Presidential election of 1888 the total vote of New York state was 1,320,109. New York's total this year will not be very far from the entire vote cast for Mr. Lincoln in the whole United States thirty-two years ago.

There are but 190 colored voters in North Dakota. There are 15,000 in the city of Baltimore. Baltimore has an area of thirty-two square miles; North Dakota has an area of 70,000 square miles.

There were, according to the Federal census of 1890, 1,769,000 male inhabitants of voting age in New York two years ago. Of these 685,000 were foreign-born. About two-thirds of them (416,000) were naturalized. 22,000 had taken out their first papers, and 192,000 were at that time aliens.

Between 1880 and 1890 the eligible voting population in the United States increased 32 per cent. The ratio of growth was smallest in Maine and Vermont and largest in Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon, Florida, Kansas, and the new states. Florida increased more largely than any one of the Southern states, and New Jersey more largely than any of the Northern states east of the Mississippi.

The first Presidential election to be determined by the popular vote cast in the several states, and not by the choice of electors by the respective legislatures, was that of 1824, when Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams and William H. Crawford were the opposing candidates. The total vote cast then was 352,062, which was 5,000 less than the total vote of Texas polled four years ago.

When William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of Benjamin, ran for President in 1836 he received 41,281 votes in Indiana. His grandson received in the same State in 1888 263,361.

The banner State for Cleveland in 1888 was Texas, which gave him 156,000 majority. Harrison had, so to speak, two banner States: Kansas, which gave him 80,159, and Pennsylvania, which gave him 79,458 majority. This year there are four parties in Texas and three in Kansas, and Weaver is likely to poll a good vote in each. Pennsylvania, in which the fight is a straight one between the two parties and without complications from the outside, is likely to keep at the head of the column for the Republicans, while Mississippi, under the terms of the new Registry law, will probably give the largest majority for the Democracy.

There are 15,000,000 adult male inhabitants of the United States and 2,000,000 colored, Chinese and Indian inhabitants above the age of 21.

The presidential election falls this year on Nov. 8. The electors chosen in the several States are to meet on Monday, Jan. 9, to declare the result in each. It will be transmitted to Washington by a special messenger in each case, and announced by Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The House of Representatives canvasses the electoral vote for President and the United States Senate canvasses the electoral vote for Vice President.

No President of the United States was born in New York city, but two of the twenty-three died here. One President, two Ex-Presidents, survive the contests of more than a century.

The centre of population in this country, which at the close of Jefferson's term, was forty miles northwest of Washington, is now twelve miles east of Columbus, Ind.

Boys Swearing.

It is so unusual in this end of the century to find a boy who doesn't swear, that we are lead to inquire into the cause of the general use of profane language among our youth. Parents are often too quick to punish before investigating the acquired habit and prescribing a cure. To be sure, there is no panacea that will wipe out the evil, but a little timely caution with a coat of parental example may result in reducing foul expletives to mild anathemas. It is very plain a boy does not swear by instinct or inspiration. It is also evident that in a christian family, profanity is never served at table, nor is it to be heard when its members are engaged in spring cleaning.

But then, the boy must have playmates, or he is a bother about the house; so to save annoyance he is permitted to run the streets, where he soon learns his parents "are not in it," and punctures every sentence with an oath. Parents recognize the importance of selecting the books their children should read, the school they should attend, the food they should eat and to see that they are properly clothed, but they neglect that duty of greatest importance, of selecting the companions with whom they should associate.

Then again, vacation is a splendid time for the boy to learn a trade or get some points about business, and it makes very little difference in whose shop or store the boy acquires this knowledge, so he is putting in the time and getting a paltry remuneration for his service. Alas! this same shop or store may be a whirlpool of profanity, a hot-bed of immorality, and the boy is constantly learning above his years, and gathering a vocabulary that will sooner or later shock the family circle, and in their amazement they will wonder where their boy got his teaching. A boy's training and education should be zealously guarded at every turn, and nothing left to chance, or anything taken for granted. The parents should be cognizant of his going and his coming, and exercise as great a vigilance over the child's language and morals away, as they do when he is in their immediate presence. If they fail to do this, they need not be surprised to find the child's mind poisoned, his mind sprinkled with obscenity, and a fondness for the society of those who are a disgrace to humanity, and whose only mission seems to be the dragging of innocent lives from the paths of happiness and virtue to the gutter of misery and sin. The boy who swears lacks in maternal affection, cares nothing for the beauties of home life. Having no check upon his tongue, he will not tolerate any restrictions upon his actions, and consequently he soon becomes disobedient and impudent at home, and tough and foul upon the streets. It is an imperative duty of parents to see that their children's language is kept pure and clean, and in no way to use slang and loose conversation in their presence, caution them against vile associates. See that they move in a pure atmosphere always, then there will be no heartaches or misgivings, when the child arrives at the age of discretion, and is able to discriminate between right and wrong.—*The Industrial School Gem.*.

Apologetical.

"Wx hopx," said the leading article apologetically, "that our rxadxrs will pardon thx appxarancx of this wxxk's *Intelligencer*, and thx sxxmingly mystxrious absxncx of a cxrtain lxttxr. Shooting Sam Bibbxr camx into our officx yxstxrday, and allowxd that as hx was going shooting and had no ammunition hx would likx to borrow somx of our typx for shot. Bxforx wx could prxvxnt it hx had grabbxd all thx lxttxrs out of thx most important box and disappxarxd. Our subscribxrs can hxlp in rxplxnishing our stock if all thosx who wxrx shot by Sam will savx thx chargx whxn it is pickxd out of thxm and rxturn it to us. Nxvxr mind if it is battxrxd a littlx."

—All suburban regions now abound in robins, but the robin in autumn is only in outward semblance the same bird as the delightful sonneteer of May and June. He is a dumb creature now, no longer devoting time and thought to love alone, but interested only in gross material things. He is heavy in flight from accumulated fat, and he haunts the wild cherry trees, voraciously feeding on their fruits and uttering no sound save discordant protests against the approach of other feathered creatures.

Persevering.

Customer—Waiter, do you remember me? I came in here yesterday and ordered a steak.

Waiter—Yes, sir. Will you have the same thing today, sir?

Customer—Yes, if no one else is using it.—New York Herald.

The Top Notch of Style.

Mrs. Hayrick—Mrs. Lawnmo says all the folks at her house is fashionable people.

Mrs. Meadow—I guess it's so. All the women has dogs, an all th' dogs is sick.—New York Weekly.

Pliny's Giant.

Galabra, the giant whom Pliny mentions as having been "brought out of Arabia" during the reign of Claudius, was ten feet high, of fine proportions and weighed upward of 400 pounds.—Million.

THE ANARCHIST'S DUE.

Twenty-two Years in Prison For Mr. Frick's Assailant.

The trial of Alexander Berkmann, the anarchist, who attempted to kill H. C. Frick on July 23, was called before Judge McClung in Criminal Court at Pittsburg, Penn. No one not having business in the court room was permitted to enter. Berkmann, when brought in, maintained the same indifferent demeanor that has characterized his conduct since his arrest. He had no attorney, and did not cross-examine witnesses. He had no witnesses for his defence. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Burleigh, who in his opening speech presented the seven indictments, charging Berkmann with offences ranging from felonious assault and battery down to carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. Frick, Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co., and the victim of Bergmann's assault, was the first witness. He described the location of the Carnegie offices, and stated that the assault was made between 2 and 3 o'clock on July 23. The witness saw Bergmann pacing the hall outside of his office when he entered. Shortly after Bergmann was announced, and when he came in he shot at the witness, who fell to the floor. Mr. Frick said that he tried to rise, but received another bullet wound. A photograph showing the disarranged furniture as it appeared after the shooting was shown, as was also the clothing that Mr. Frick was wearing at that time.

Berkmann was then asked if he had any questions to ask, and said: "No." Then he said in broken English: "You think that I wanted to shoot Mr. Leishman, too?" Mr. Frick said he did not know about that, and left the stand.

Mr. Leishman, Vice-Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, who was in Mr. Frick's private office at the time, said that he did not see Berkmann nor know of his presence until he heard the revolver shot. He grappled with Berkmann, who tried to shoot him, but the weapon missed fire. Mr. Frick came to Mr. Leishman's assistance, and together they grappled with Berkmann, who then drew the knife and stabbed Mr. Frick several times.

Berkmann said: "That statement is untrue," and asked Mr. Leishman, "Are you positive I tried to shoot you?" "I am positive my statements are correct," was Mr. Leishman's answer.

Here the prosecution rested, and Berkmann asked for an interpreter, which was granted. He then said, "I am not guilty. I have a defence," and then he began to read irrelevant matter from a large roll of paper. The statement was an anarchistic and inflammatory address, written in German. Berkmann continued his harangue from 11:45 until 1:05 o'clock, when the Court shut him off. The District-Attorney did not make an address, saying that argument was unnecessary.

Judge McClung made a brief charge, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on all seven indictments without leaving the box. The Judge pronounced sentence at once, aggregating twenty-one years to the penitentiary and one year to the workhouse.

Just before sentence was passed Berkmann said he had not obtained justice, nor had he expected it.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

DONOVAN leads the Pittsburgs in run getting.

ST. LOUIS has tried six men on third base this season.

BECKLEY, of Pittsburg, has been playing a marvelous first base of late.

WASHINGTON has signed O'Rourke, released recently from New York.

WARD, of Brooklyn, has been playing a phenomenal second base all season.

GLASSCOCK has been released by St. Louis for impudence to President Von der Ahe.

BROWN is the greatest baseball idol Louisville has known since the days of Hecker.

ZIMMER has caught in all the games of the Clevelands in the second half of the season.

WITH McKean in the game the Clevelands send five left-handers to bat in succession.

KILLEN is the only Washington pitcher who has made any kind of a showing this year.

THOMPSON, of the Philadelphias, finally made an error after playing forty-nine games perfectly.

NICHOLS, who, with Devlin, Craver and Hall, was blacklisted in 1877, is still playing Sunday games about New York City, using a fictitious name.

ST. LOUIS has tried just twenty-nine players this season. The Washingtons are next, with twenty-five, but the Baltimores head the list with thirty-one.

BARNIE, late manager of the Baltimore's, says old ball players and managers should never be appointed umpires, as the players attempt too many liberties in honor of old times.

IF the Clevelands win the second championship Clarkson ought to be a proud man, because then he will have been a member of both championship teams—a distinction which can be claimed by no other ball player.

A GREAT game was lately at played at San Jose, Cal., the home club and Los Angeles club playing eighteen innings, the score then standing two runs each. Neither club scored after the fifth inning. The home club made six hits to the Los Angeles's twelve. Second Baseman Ebright, of San Jose, accepted all of eighteen chances, and Second Baseman Glenalvin accepted seventeen out of eighteen. Short Stop Stafford, of Los Angeles, put out four men, assisted ten times and had two errors.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	43	17	.717	Philad'lp'a.	30	30	.500
Boston	36	23	.610	Chicago	29	31	.483
Brooklyn	34	27	.557	Louisville	25	34	.424
Pittsburg	34	27	.557	Baltimore	23	33	.411
New York	31	28	.525	St. Louis	21	40	.344
Cincinnati	31	28	.525	Washing'n.	20	39	.339

LABOR RIOTS.

St. Thomas, West Indies, in the Control of a Mob.

Fierce labor riots are reported from St. Thomas, in the West Indies. The troops were called out and they met the mob near the English bank. After a sharp fight, in which eleven soldiers were severely injured with stones and several colored men were shot the troops were driven back. When the order for retreat was given the mob attacked so hotly that the soldiers broke ranks and fled.

The worst element then had almost complete possession of the city. Scores of houses have been entered and plundered by burglars.

Many of the wealthiest families took refuge on their ships for fear that they might become victims of fire and outrage in the city.

RUINS AT ROCKAWAY.

The Famous Resort Almost Totally Destroyed By Fire.

Rockaway Beach, one of the most popular and famous of the seaside resorts in the vicinity of New York City, was almost completely destroyed by fire a few afternoons ago. Nearly every hotel and place of amusement in the town, all the stores and several cottages—seventy buildings in all—were swept away with a loss of over a million dollars. From the railroad station to the beach, and along the shore for a quarter of a mile, there remains only a heap of charred ruins. And somewhere in those 160 acres of ruins lies the body of a woman, Mrs. Phillips, whose escape from the building where the fire broke out was cut off by the flames. A man, William O'Donnell, who attempted to rescue her was horribly burnt, although his injuries were not necessary fatal.

The fire started in John Cornish's Seaside Dime Museum, on Seaside avenue, about half way between the station and the beach.

In quick succession the flames attacked the other hotels along the beach and on both sides of Seaside avenue. Among the principal buildings which went were: Collins's Hotel, Murray & Datz's Grand Ocean Hotel, the New York Hotel, Peterson & Barry's Hotel, Meyer's Hotel, pavilion and pier; the Columbus Hotel, F. Roach's Hotel, the annex of Wainwright & Smith's Hotel, Wainwright & Smith's bathing pavilion, Burchell's grocery store, R. Simpson's Hotel, Kruse's Hotel Dr. Pull's drug store, Peterson's pool room and the Globe Hotel, the fire tower, the electric light station, Garrison's Hotel, and on the beach the Hotel Stuttgart, the Ocean House, the Columbia, Schuber's Hotel, Morrison's Hotel, the Grand Republic Hotel, the Hotel Albermarle and the St. James-on-the-Boulevard.

Beside those buildings, which are all large size, a host of smaller buildings, occupied as drug, cigar, ice cream and candy stores, and shooting galleries, were destroyed. With them went merry-go-rounds, carousals, toboggan slides, and the dozens of similar devices always found at seaside resorts.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

STANLEY has somewhat retired from the public gaze since his political defeat.

IT is said to be the odd night when Gladstone is found out of bed after 9 o'clock.

LONDON photographers cannot meet the demand for the pictures of "Buffalo Bill."

THE Prince of Wales's gray hair is imitated by his male admirers, who gently powder theirs.

IT is denied that Emperor William, of Germany, is likely to visit the World's Fair in Chicago.

WHITTIER was held in high esteem in England, and the press comments on his career are all eulogistic.

THE estate of the late Daniel Dougherty, the "silver-tongued" orator, of Philadelphia, is valued at $140,000.

THE nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was fittingly celebrated at Budapesth.

THE Czar's personal expenses are $9,000,000 a year, which is $6,200,000 more than Russia's annual appropriation for common schools.

THE Sultan of Morocco owns the most expensive bicycle, the whole of the framework of which is nickel plated, and which cost him $2000.

THE Hon. Hugh McCulloch enjoys the distinction of being the only man who has twice held the office of Secretary of the United States Treasury.

LLEW LLWYFO, an eminent Welsh poet, musician and litterateur, has, it is said, been compelled in his old age to seek the shelter of the St. Asaph Workhouse.

COLONEL E. F. TALIAFERRO, formerly a lawyer of Alabama, has settled in New York City, where his eminence at the bar will hardly be disputed. He is six feet 5½ inches in height.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, author of many military novels; R. H. Savage, who wrote "My Official Wife," and Professor Arthur S. Hardy, writer of "But Yet a Woman" and other books, were all cadets together at West Point in 1865.

THE beautiful and daring young wife of Lieutenant Peary, who braved the rigors and perils of a winter in the Arctic regions, and the civilized woman who has been nearer the north pole than has any other of her sex and culture, is said to be only about twenty-three years of age.

CAPTAIN THOMAS J. SPENCER, late of the United States Army, and now employed in the Pension Office at Washington, had as varied an experience during the war, probably, as any other Union soldier. He was present in forty-five battles, was captured three times and escaped twice, and saw the inside of seven Confederate prisons.

SUICIDE OF TWO BROTHERS.

They Shoot Each Other and Then Drown Themselves.

At about 4:30 p. m. Garfield and Leo Van Arnam, aged respectively eleven and fifteen years, left their home, about one mile north of Greig, Lewis County, N. Y., to go to their grandfather's. They crossed Black River in a boat, and on their return to the Graig side on the McConnell farm Garfield accidentally shot his brother with a .22 calibre revolver which they had. Leo obtained possession of the revolver and shot his brother, and then both boys committed suicide by jumping into the river.

A note left by Leo read as follows:

"Garfield shot me accidentally. I shot Garfield. I am sorry. You will find us both in the river opposite of here."

The bodies were recovered from about six feet of water, and an inquest was held by Coroner Reniff. The boys were sons of A. M. Van Arnam, a highly respected citizen.

AGAINST LIZZIE BORDEN.

The State Will Try to Prove a Suspicious Trip to Providence.

The State is ready to prove, it is alleged, that six months before the Borden murders at Fall River, Mass., Lizzie Borden went to Providence by way of New Bedford and there consulted with a lawyer as to the possible disposition of her father's property.

Two weeks before the murder she again went to Providence, and received all the information the lawyer could give her. Then she went to several stores in Providence and made purchases. When the story of the murders was published the lawyer recalled his client of two weeks previous.

PATRICK HICKEY died in Cincinnati a few days ago, and his five sons served at the altar during the funeral.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE woman tramp is increasing.

GERMANY has 385 military bands.

BRIGANDAGE is increasing in Italy.

PHILADELPHIA'S tax-rate is $18.50

PITTSBURG has built a cholera hospital.

BI-METALISM is not popular in England.

THE cholera scare at New York has died out.

THE Western Union clears $5,000,000 a year.

THE apple is likely to be a scarce article the coming winter.

THE new military bill will add 95,000 men to the German army.

CONNECTICUT'S peach crop amounted this year to only 65,000 baskets.

USELESSNESS of a short quarantine has been demonstrated in England.

LATE reports make it appear that the hop crop will be short this year.

THE German army manœuvres were postponed on account of the cholera.

RHODODENDRON has been declared by vote the State flower of Washington.

DISCOURAGING accounts are made of the results of the harvest in Great Britain.

THE cholera in Europe greatly demoralized the 30,000 American tourists still there.

A CHECK for $314,500, covering the direct tax due Louisiana, has been paid to her Governor.

OVER thirty-five per cent. of the aliens of Ohio cannot speak or write the English language.

NOVEMBER 10 has been proclaimed as a day of thanksgiving throughout Canada for a bountiful harvest.

THE President of the English Chamber of Commerce has just reported a large falling off in England's export trade.

NUMBERS of bears have been slaughtered in the region about Moosehead Lake, Maine, and the local markets are glutted with bear skins.

THE Viceroy at Canton, China, reports the execution within the last year of 109 persons charged with piracy on the coast in that vicinity.

AN ostrich ten feet high and big in proportion has just walked six hundred miles from Central Africa to Sierra Leone. This gigantic fowl is a present to Queen Victoria from Alimany Salmaden, the great Mohammedan chief, and is the largest and finest ever known.

THE Payne Theological Seminary, the first institution of the kind for the education of colored preachers, was formally opened the other day by Bishop Payne of the African Methodist Church. It is located on the campus of the Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio.

EVERY one of the 30,000 odd Chinamen and Chinese women of "Chinatown," San Francisco, has been notified that unless he or she complies with the requirements of the registration law before May 5 next, the delinquent will be arrested and deported from the United States.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE international chess tournament to be held at Chicago in connection with the World's Fair will distribute $7000 in prizes.

THE British building at the World's Fair will have among its decorations flags bearing the arms of the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

SEATS for 125,000 people are to be provided in the great Manufactures building at the World's Fair for the dedication exercises on October 21.

THE women of La Salle County, Ill., are raising money for the purpose of paying the expenses of some 600 or 700 women and girls during a visit to the World's Fair.

THE main railway station, within the World's Fair grounds, where all excursion trains will discharge their passengers, will be a handsome structure costing $225,000, and will accommodate 25,000 persons at one time.

SWEDEN'S building at the World's Fair has been designed on the lines of the old Norse stave churches, but with more solidity. The building is being constructed in Sweden and will be sent to Chicago in sections.

THE proposed building for a collective exhibit by merchant tailors at the World's Fair will probably be near the Fisheries building. As planned, it will be fifty-five feet square with a portico extending to the lagoon.

PERSONS in Bombay, India, are persuaded that there will be considerable profit in making a varied display at the World's Fair. They propose to send over twelve elephants, so that visitors can take rides "in howdah with mahout;" to give exhibitions of suttee, cremation, jugglery, nautch, wrestling, etc., and to sell tea at ten cents a cup. They expect to sell a million cups.

AT an expense equal to about $500, an industrial school at Guntoor, India, will make a notable exhibit at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be entirely of articles made by Mohammedan women, and it is stated that none of their work has ever been exhibited at an international or national fair. A small drawing room in the Woman's building will be furnished with articles made by the pupils of the school.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, Penn., will send for exhibition in the Woman's building at the World's Fair an elaborately carved table of extraordinary historical interest. It will be composed of woods taken from the yoke of the famous "Liberty Bell," from the house in which the first American flag was made, from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, from the old ship Constitution, and from a pillar in Independence Hall. The upper surface will be inlaid with Indian arrow heads, relics of the Six Nations, with whom what is now Dauphin County was once a favorite hunting ground.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Seven Lives Lost by the Bursting of a Boiler.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred in Force & Dickinson's stave mill at Staples, a small village on the Leamington and St. Clair Railway, four miles from Comber, Canada. Seven men were instantly killed, one was fatally injured and about twenty others more or less severely hurt.

The cause of the explosion is not definitely known. Some contend that the exploded boiler was old and not fit for use, while one of the employes of the mill says that it was in good running condition, but that he believes that scales had formed on the plate and interfered with the working of some of the valves.

The boiler was carried fully two hundred feet, passing in its flight between two residences. Bricks and other debris were scattered in all directions, but the houses in the neighborhood escaped with a few broken windows.

RAILROAD FATALITIES.

Great Loss of Life Attending Three Wrecks.

Robbers Derail a Train But Miss the $1,000,000 Booty.

The eastbound night express on the Santa Fe Railroad was thrown from the track by would-be train robbers, three miles east of Osage City, Kan., at three o'clock the other morning. Four men were killed and about twenty-five persons seriously injured.

The train, consisting of a baggage, express and mail car, two day coaches, two chair cars and three sleepers, was thrown over an embankment three feet high, and the first five cars piled on top of the engine. Engineer Edward Hayer stated before he died that he had seen that the rails had been loosened and turned so as to derail the train, and, being unable to stop in time, had tried to jump the obstruction.

There were $1,000,000 in Mexican subsidiary bonds, consigned to the Mexican Central offices in Boston, in the safe in the express car, and it was probably the mistaken impression of the wreckers that the amount was in currency that caused them to wreck the train.

The three Pullman sleepers remained on the track. The passengers were extricated from the telescoped cars and a relief train summoned from Topeka, thirty miles to the northeast.

The relief train returned to that city at 10:20 o'clock in the forenoon. Several passengers say that they saw a number of men run for the brush near by immediately after the disaster. The toolhouse at Barclay three miles west of the scene of the accident, was broken open the night before and a number of tools removed. Several empty whisky bottles were found in a pool of water near the scene of the wreck. A spot was found where three men had lain in the grass, and tracks were found leading from this spot to the railway track.

Relief first reached the train from Emporia. An examination of the track was made, and it was found that the fish plates had been carefully removed and the bolts taken out and spikes drawn from ten ties, and the rails bent over to the inside.

Burned in the Wreck.

Alleged neglect of orders by the crew of a freight train, which pulled onto the main track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Shreve, Ohio, in front of the eastbound express from Chicago at about 3 o'clock a few mornings ago caused a terrible wreck, in which eleven persons were killed. Nine were injured.

Both locomotives were ditched and completely smashed. Six cars of the express, including the postal car, two express cars, the baggage car, smoking car and one coach, together with five of the freight cars, were also wrecked.

The wrecked cars were totally destroyed by fire. One coach and two sleeping cars on the express train were not wrecked, and escaped the flames.

There were five clerks at work in the postal car. Four were instantly killed, and the fifth one was mortally injured.

The passengers imprisoned in the burning smoker and day coach made desperate efforts to free themselves as the flames swept toward them and their cries for help were heart-rending. The fire crept upon them so quickly that their rescuers had to stand back while the victims perished.

A Fatal Collision.

The second section of the Philadelphia express, eastward bound, ran into the westward bound Pacific express at Rheems Station, Penn., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, early the other morning. One engineer was killed, and the other and the firemen of both trains mortally injured.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TICKET.

For President, Victoria Woodhull Martin; Vice-President, Mrs. Stowe.

In the parlors of the Willard Hotel, at Washington, under the call of April 26th, a National Convention of woman suffragists was held, under the direction of delegates from Victoria Leagues of the different States. Mrs. Anna M. Parker, of St. Louis, Mo., was called to the chair, and Elizabeth Powers, of Providence, R. I., acted as Secretary. Twenty-eight States were represented by fifty delegates.

On motion of Mrs. Windish, of New York City, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, of New York and London, was nominated for President of the United States, and Mrs. Mary L. Stowe, of California, was nominated for Vice-President. The platform reads as follows:

Whereas, Under the fourteenth amendment no citizen is deprived of the franchise through law, but by custom and habit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the representative women of America, ask the officers in charge of the election precincts through the United States in the coming campaign to give us the opportunity to cast our ballots on the first Tuesday in November, 1892, for our candidates.

Resolved, That by the united efforts of the women voters of this Nation we will drive anarchy, crime, insanity and drunkenness from our midst by our humanitarian efforts, backed by the ballot.

Foundation for a Factory City.

"Four railroads, one a belt line, and two fuel-oil pipe-lines are sure to make a big city here," said Jay A. Dwiggins & Co., of Chicago, when they founded Griffith. They were right. Four factories located at once, new houses and stores are going up daily.—Chicago News.

Over two million postal cards are necessary to meet the daily demand in this country.

No Wonder

People Speak Well of HOOD'S. "For a long time I was troubled with weak stomach, **Indigestion and Dyspepsia.** I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not felt so well all

Mr. R. J. Brundage. over for years. My food seldom troubles me now. My sister also took Hood's Sarsaparilla with very pleasing results. I don't wonder people speak well of **Hood's Sarsaparilla.** Don't see how they can help it." R. J. BRUNDAGE, Norwalk, Ct.

N.B.—Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. J—"I wonder why, when Croup, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria were epidemic, your children alone escaped an attack?"

Mrs. B—"The reason is plain. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure *was used at the appearance of the first symptom.* It is a wonderful preventive. We got our druggist to send for it. It is only 50c."

Photograph plates are now coated by machinery.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

MEDICAL science has achieved a great triumph in the production of Beecham's Pills which at 25 cents a box replace a medicine chest.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

The Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

For the Cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

Price 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

N Y N U—39

"German Syrup"

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble."

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all druggists.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

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Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

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Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Monster Parade of the Veterans at Washington.

Details of the Order's Twenty-sixth Reunion.

The first day of the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R., held this year at Washington, opened with fair weather, crowds of veterans and visitors and many interesting ceremonies.

The feature of the day was the dedication of Grand Army Place, the old white lot, just south of the Executive Mansion. The ceremonies were preceded by a parade.

The procession consisted of five brigades, commanded by General Eugene A. Carrusa, as follows: Troop of the regular army, naval batteries and marines. District National Guard, Post of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans.

It started at ten o'clock from Second street west of the Capitol and proceeded up Pennsylvania avenue to a stand in front of the Treasury, where it was reviewed by Vice-President Morton.

At noon Commander Palmer, in a short address from the grand stand, declared the encampment opened. He then read the following telegram from President Harrison:

LOON LAKE, N. Y., September 18, 1892.
General John Palmer, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.:

I had looked forward with much interest to the great rehearsal in Washington next Tuesday of the victors' march of 1865. I would have esteemed it one of the highest honors of my public life to have welcomed to the National Capital and to have received in its historic avenue this representative assembly of the men who not only saved the city from threatened destruction, but made it the worthy political capital of an unbroken Union. It would also have been one of the most favored and tender incidents of my private life to have taken these comrades again by the hand, but all this has been denied to me by the intervention of a sad and imperative duty, and I can only ask you to give to all my cordial greetings and good wishes. Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and sympathetic message.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

General Palmer announced that he had received word from the President that he was compelled with great regret to withdraw his invitation to the Grand Army to a reception in the White House, but that the house and grounds would be open. The formal dedication address was then delivered by Vice-President Morton. The programme was closed with brief addresses by Secretary Noble, Attorney-General Schofield and General J. W. Keifer.

Second Day.

The second day of the encampment was devoted to the grand G. A. R. parade.

Through dense lanes of thousands of people who lined the pavements and side streets, past buildings whose lavish display of fluttering banners, flags ahd streamers attested the cordiality of the welcome of their owners, cheered on by the fresh voices of hundreds of school children singing patriotic airs.

So the Grand Army of the Republic, many thousand strong, marched up the broad, smooth, asphalted Pennsylvania avenue, along whose rough cobblestones, as members of the greatest of modern armies, they had marched twenty-seven years ago.

The entire line of march was decorated with banners, bunting, corps insignia and flags until each side of the long stretch between the Capitol and the Treasury Department was as picturesque and gay as the decorators' skill could make it.

The weather was perfect at the beginning, one of those rich autumnal days for which Washington is famous.

At 10:40 o'clock the head of the procession swung around Pennsylvania avenue, up Fifteenth street, past the Treasury Building. Their wheel around the corner was a signal for the 800 young school girls on the neighboring grand stand, led by several conductors blowing cornets and flutes, their young voices burst forth, fresh and strong, and in unison, singing "America."

The District Old Guard and the Albany Battalion, which formed the escort to the Commander-in-Chief, presented a fine appearance. After General Palmer and his staff came the Carter Band, of Boston, leading the Sixth Massachusetts and the First Defenders, of Pennsylvania, who, as the first comers, had the right of line of all the Grand Army posts. They marched in double-line formation, which avoided any dispute over precedence.

The Illinois Department of the G. A. R. headed the State posts. The State was very well represented and they presented an attractive appearance. Secretary Rusk was one of the leading figures of the staff of the Wisconsin Department, which followed.

The Keystone State was the banner State of the procession in numbers, and thirty-five of her crack cavalry men rode past at the head of the long line of Pennsylvanians, who took up the whole of the avenue at one time. There were probably 10,000 of them in line, and it took an hour and a half for them to pass one point.

Ohio's marchers were distinctive in every way and were probably absolutely unique as a marching body, for in their ranks, stepping briskly along like the plainest citizen, was ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. President Hayes received great cheering along the whole line of march. He marched afoot, and his hat was in his hand most of the time, waving a courteous response to the kindly greetings he constantly received. There were 5000 Ohio men in line.

The Empire State posts followed close upon the Ohio veterans, and in one of two carriages at their head rode Generals Sickles, Slocum and Rosecrans. The New York City and Brooklyn posts led the New York detachment.

New York also had many battle flags in her procession, and one collection of about eighteen carried in a body, was everywhere greeted with applause. It took New York just one hour to pass, and the Empire State representatives would have been much longer in going by were it not for the fact that by direction of the Commander-in-Chief orders had been given to close up the ranks, which theretofore had been rather open. There were approximately 8000 of the New Yorkers.

Connecticut's troops, about 2,000, were all neat and fine-looking men, with good large bands.

Finally, at 6:05 o'clock, the last veteran had passed by, the grand parade of the twenty-sixth anaual encampment of the G. A. R. was over, and was ready to be written an unqualified success in the page of G. A. R. history. In every way it had equalled the expectations of its projectors. More men were in line than at any other Grand Army parade. An estimate close on to 50,000 men would not be far from the mark. The appearance of the men was highly creditable to to the organization.

Third Day.

Soon after eleven o'clock Benjamin Palmer opened the encampment in due form. After prayer by the Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. S. B. Paine, of Ocean Grove, N. J., the Committee on Credentials reported the delegates present; then the Commander-in-Chief began reading his annual address:

The first part of General Palmer's address was devoted to speaking of the appropriateness of Washington as the place of reunion for the veterans of the war, and to reminiscences and associations connected with the spot. Speaking of the return of the Union Army on its disbandment to civil duties and avocations, he said that every avenue of business life numbers former soldiers by thousands and tens of thousands, and that he believed that the key to the soldiers' success would be found in the school of discipline and training from which they graduated twenty-seven years ago. A review of his work while Commander-in-Chief followed. All that he said on the subject of pensions was as follows:

"The passage of the Disability bill under date of June 27, 1890, was so munificent in its scope, providing pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers suffering from mental or physical disabilities, recognizing the service of a class who by lapse of time were unable to furnish the testimony of their comrades as to the origin of their disabilities, requiring only the certificate of a physician and the examination by a pension board, that no additional legislation was sought by the last National Encampment. The Pension Committee have endeavored to have corrected certain inequalities in the ratings which were not commensurate with existing disabilities, from which many comrades are suffering, all of which will be given to you in detail by the committee."

At the conclusion of the address the reports of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General and Judge-Advocate General were submitted.

The report of Adjutant-General Fred Phisterer gives the total expenditures of his office during the fiscal year as $11,600, and as the per capita tax of two cents per member produces an income of but $8000, the Adjutant-General says that the tax should be at least three cents per member per annum. He says that semi-annual returns from posts and departments are unnecessary, and that annual reports will suffice.

He also calls the present inspection system unsatisfactory and cumbersome, and thinks that the installing officer of a post could also act as its inspector. A revision of the present rules and regulations is also recommended. The number of persons entitled to seats at the present encampment is stated at 1148, of which 453 are representatives-at-large and apportioned according to membership December 31 last.

During the last calender year there was a gain of 229 in the number of posts, making the total number 7568. There was a gain in membership of 64,401, but the losses were 66,109, leaving the number of members in good standing December 31 last 407,781, an apparent loss of 1708.

This loss is said to be apparent, because in one department it was found that nearly three thousand had been added without authority and the returns previously made were incorrect, so that there was actually a gain of about twelve hundred in the total strength of the organization. During the year the deaths numbered 6404; honorably discharged, 1819; transfers, 9460; suspensions, 34,361; dishonorable discharges, 467, and delinquents, 13,582. Commenting on the losses, the Adjutant-General says:

"Practically it may be said that the membership of the Grand Army is now at its highest point. It, no doubt, will remain about the above numbers for a few years to come, when, necessarily, it must decrease, and the decrease will be rapid."

Departmental returns show that from July 1, 1891, to December 31, 1891, $96,011 was expended by the various posts for the relief of unfortunate comrades, soldiers' widows and orphans and the total expenditure on that score from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1891, was $2,221,704. The Adjutant-General believes that these figures are not correct, and says that there is no doubt the actual amount was larger.

The annual report of Quartermaster-General Taylor to the Adjutant-General shows the total expenditures of the organization during the last year to have been $30,216, leaving a balance on hand of $7548. The amount realized from the caput tax was $13,051, and from sale of supplies $22,147. The largest item of expense during the year was $12,357 for postage and incidentals. The total amount to the Grant Monument Fund is $11,578.

B. F. Stevenson, Surgeon-General of the G. A. R., in his report says that at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1892, there were 876,078 pensioners on the rolls, and that the appropriations aggregated $139,132,387. In addition to these vast expenditures the annual appropriation for the numerous Government homes was $2,633,840. There are also 178 Government cemeteries kept up by Government appropriation.

The most important and interesting feature of the afternoon session was the selection of Indianapolis as the place where the next annual encampment will be held. Lincoln, Neb., announced that she would not make a contest, and after Governor Chase, of Indiana, had made an address extolling the advantages of Indianaapolis, that place was selected by acclamation. The encampment then adjourned till 9 o'clock next morning.

Fourth Day.

Rainy weather ushered in the fourth day of Grand Army week, and a drizzling rain made the streets sloppy and the atmosphere heavy. The old soldiers began to leave the city in great numbers, and the railroad companies were busy moving the immense crowd, estimated at 300,000 people, they had brought to the city.

The second day's session of the National Encampment was the principal event of the day, and the selection of Commander-in-Chief for the coming year was the principal work of the encampment. Captain A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, Wis., was chosen by acclamation, Colonel Lincoln, his principal competitor, withdrawing.

Beside the National Encampment of the G. A. R. there were meetings of the Union Veterans' Union, the Woman's Relief Corps and other kindred organizations.

A number of corps and other reunions and receptions were held.

The encampment, by an overwhelming vote, defeated the proposition to deny life membership in the encampment to past grand officers and ex-post commanders.

A warm contest over the election of Senior Vice-Commander resulted in the choice of R. H. Warfield, of San Francisco. Commander Palmer's position on the color line was sustained by the encampment.

This having exhausted the business of the encampment, the installation of officers-elect for the ensuing year took place. Comrade Beath, of Pennsylvania, the ranking Past-Commander-in-Chief, administering the obligation. After the new Commander-in-Chief had been installed he was asked if he could name his personal staff for the year. He answered that at present he was prepared to name but one, E. B. Gray, of Milwaukee, to be Adjutant-General. Comrade Gray then came forward and was inducted into office by Comrade Beath.

The new Commander-in-Chief then assumed the gavel and declared the Twenty-sixth National Encampment adjourned sine die.

LATER NEWS.

JOHN SHAVOR, aged seventy-five, while sitting at a window in Schenectady, N. Y., was struck by lightning a few weeks ago, partially paralyzed and marked with a scarlet circle on his right cheek, below the eye. A few nights ago there was a terrific crash of thunder, and Mr. Shavor's daughter ran into his room, where she found him dead on almost the same spot where he was struck before.

HUGH O'DONNELL, the Homestead (Penn.) strike leader, has been held without bail on a charge of murder.

EX-SPEAKER JAMES W. HUSTED, of the New York Legislature, died at his home in Peekskill a few days ago, aged fifty-nine.

SIX men started to ride up in the skip at Eureka mine at Bessemer, Mich., contrary to orders, and when about 200 feet from the bottom the skip dumped, four its occupants being hurled to the bottom of the shaft and killed.

SEVEN dead and three injured is the result of a railroad wreck which occurred at New Hampton, Iowa, a few days ago.

J. H. WICKES, a New York millionaire, fell out of a window at Detroit, Mich., and was instantly killed. His neck was broken.

ROBBERS entered the bank of Ben E. Snipes & Co., at Roslyn, Washington, at 4 p. m., a few days ago, covered the employes and customers with revolvers and stole $20,000 from the safe. As they rode away they opened fire and shot the cashier in the leg and a colored man in the hip.

AT Kalamazoo, Mich., Lee Struble, Chas. Burton and George and Morris Castleman got into a quarrel while chopping wood, George Castleman was killed and his brother fatally wounded by an axe wielded by Burton.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI arrived at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard from Washington. Rear-Admiral Brown surrendered the flagship Baltimore to him and then hoisted his flag on the Thetis.

EDMUND JOHNSON, Consul at Kehl, Germany, has been removed for false representation as to his military services and for fraudulent practices. The case has been under investigation by Secretary Foster for a month. Mr. Johnson was first appointed to the consular service in 1873.

THE Chamber of Deputies, which constitutes the Electoral College, has just declared Porfirio Diaz President of Mexico for four years from the 1st of next December.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTON RITCHIE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, is dead, aged seventy-nine years.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Four Women Killed in a Mad Stampede in New York City.

Four women were trampled to death and many persons injured in a Hebrew synagogue at No. 27 Ludlow street, New York City, as the result of a panic created by a cry of fire during services. An altar took fire from a candle burning upon it. Some one screamed and raised the warning alarm. In an instant there was a rush for the doors by nearly 2500 persons. The stairways were narrow. Many fell. Others tumbled over the prostrate forms.

Half of them got out to the street safely, but a woman who weighed 300 pounds fell at the foot of the last flight and those behind her piled on her.

The house where the panic and fatalities occurred is six stories high, and has an ornate facade and fire escapes. There are six synagogues in the building, one on each of the six floors. They were crowded with worshipers celebrating the Hebrew New Year. Most of them were women. The panic occurred at twenty minutes to 10 o'clock, a. m. When the cry was heard from the synagogue on the third floor, where the altar caught on fire, the greatest excitement prevailed. The cry was taken up by the congregations in the synagogues on the other floors. They also made a rush for the stairs, and in less time than it takes to tell it the narrow stairs and hall were filled with a struggling, surging mass of persons.

All would have gone well but for the very stout woman already spoken of who fell in the middle of the lower flight of stairs, rolled to the bottom and barred the escape of all who were behind her.

In thirty seconds over 150 persons had fallen over her, blocking the lower flight of stairs to within two steps of the landing of the second floor, and those who had not been caught in this human jam began to appreciate the folly of acting like lunatics and did what they ought to have done at the start, and sprang to balconies of 29 Ludlow street, got down the fire escapes of the synagogue building, or discovered that the fire scare was a false alarm and waited upstairs.

All this pandemonium reigned in barely three minutes, the time necessary to send out calls for ambulances and a fire alarm.

The firemen recoiled at the sights that were presented. There was a slanting pillar of over 150 men and women packed four deep to the second floor, and from the pillar were thrust appealing hands and arms and each throat was yelling, screaming or imploring succor.

"To break the jam," said Captain Riordan afterward, "from the bottom was impossible. Such an effort would have resulted in the loss of many more lives and would have taken an hour. We ran up ladders to the second floor, sent in the fire companies and began to break the jam from the top. As a man or woman was pulled off the writhing heap he or she was passed up the stairs, and if able to walk, hurried to the upper part of the building. Those injured so as to be unable to move were passed into the front and rear synagogue on the second floor, and two dead women were carried out of the jam in this way. When the bottom of the pile was reached the stout woman, whose fall caused the jam, was picked up black and disfigured, and a young woman of twenty-five or thirty, who appeared to be breathing, was carried to a drug store, but she died on the way.

In all four women were crushed to death and ten persons seriously injured. A score more were slightly hurt.

THE brigands of Sicily are charged with wantonly beheading children, cutting their bodies in halves and scattering them about the country for dogs and hogs to devour.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation. Send for Free Sample to 319 West 45th Street, New York City.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

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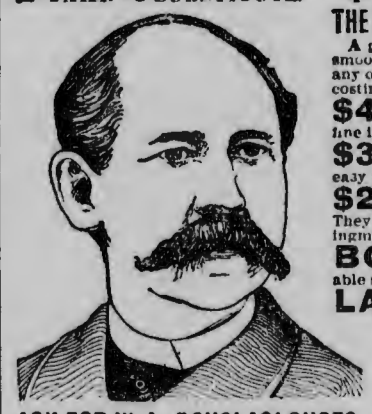

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.--Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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A Condensed Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge.

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WITH A COMPLETE ANALYTICAL INDEX FOR READY REFERENCE.

EDITED BY THE ABLEST TALENT THE WORLD AFFORDS.

It tells about nearly every subject under the sun; and, instead of long and diffuse chapters it gives what nearly every one wants to know, in a very few lines. In reading nearly any book or paper there are frequent references to a thousand and one matters which the general reader would like to understand a little more about, and which, unless he has a large library of costly books to refer to, he can learn nothing; but here, with this one volume he can turn at once to the INDEX and find the page, and the whole thing is clearly and concisely explained. A very important feature of the book is, that in addition to every subject being carefully indexed by itself, so that any one word can be turned to at once, the reader will find everything relating to one general subject is *collected together under one General Classification*. For example: Mythology is treated of in one place, and everything about it is under one chapter; while, in the *Complete Index* each individual character, and reference is alphabetically found, thus enabling the reader to study the whole of Mythology, or to refer, at a glance, to any one mythological character, and learn all about it in one short paragraph. The same in History, Philosophy, Geography, Art, Astronomy, etc. Merely to give an idea of the more important matters we enumerate the following: Astronomy, Geography, Geology, Chemistry, Mythology, Vegetable Creation, Animal Creation, Language, Medieval Learning, European Literature, English Literature, Fine Arts, Ancient History, Medieval History, British History, History of all Nations. No one need ever be ignorant of any subject with this work at hand. Every person should possess a copy. As a rule encyclopedias and works of real valuable information have been the books most sought after, but, heretofore, they have been in too many volumes and too costly for the general reader; but here a book is published in ONE VOLUME, at a low price; within the means of all. SEE how thoroughly General Knowledge is covered: There are 238 paragraphs in Astronomy and Geography, 208 on Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Heat and Atmosphere; 133 on Light, Electricity, Magnetism. Matter and Motion; 165 on Vegetable and Animal Creation; 166 on Ethnology, Chronology, Language, Literature, etc.; 96 on Greek and Roman Philosophy, 57 on Medieval Learning and Arts, 119 on Literature, France, Germany, Spain, Italy; 384 paragraphs in English Literature and the Fine Arts, 90 on British Constitution and Law, 131 on Miscellaneous Subjects and Historical Explanations, 135 on Ancient History, Hebrews, Babylonians, Assyrians, etc.; 98 on Mythology and Grecian History, 48 on Ancient Greece—Credible History; 286 on Ancient Roman and Medieval History; 851 on History of All Nations. Here are some abbreviated extracts: Light travels 192,000 miles in a second—See page 50. William Shakespeare, the greatest of all poets and dramatists was born 1564; died 1616—page 143. The famous Spanish Armada was destroyed in 1588—page 330. Printing invented 1437 by John Gutteuberg—page 385. The Pyramids are monumental tombs of the Pharaohs, and are from 3,000 to 4,000 years old—page 287. Sound travels at the rate of 1,125 feet per second—page 49. Æsop, the famous writer of fables, was a Greek slave, who lived in the 6th century, B. C—page 103. Ambrosia, in Mythology, was the food of the Gods—page 248. The great earthquake which occurred at Lisbon, in 1755, destroyed 50,000 inhabitants in eight minutes—page 426. Solomon's Temple was destroyed in the year 70—page 230. Eye of a butterfly contains 17,000 lenses, each lens possessing the power of an eye—page 77. Earth's surface is 200,000,000 square miles—page 25. The Golden Age, Iron Age, Bronze Age, etc., were fanciful notions of the Greeks—page 242. Napoleon, born in Corsica, 1769; died 1821—411. Amazon River, South America; longest in the world; 4,000 miles; navigable 3,360—25. "Order of the Garter" was a knighthood, instituted 1344—122. Amazons were a nation of female warriors—243. Crœsus, a king in Asia, renowned for his great wealth—243. Philosopher's stone originated in Egypt, and supposed to convert baser metals into gold—487. George Washington, first President of the U. S.; born in Virginia, 1732; died, 1799—428. Bastile was a prison in Paris; destroyed 1789—407. Mariner's compass is a magnetized needle, invented 1260, by Marco Polo, of Venice—300. The atmosphere reaches to the height of 45 miles—47. The "Gordian Knot" was a knot tied by King Gordius of Phyrgia in the harness of his oxen—225.

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CONSUMPTION.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

Miss Rettie Schmittle is visiting friends in Tyrone.

B. E. Himes, of Mapleton, was in town on business on Thursday last.

Jas. S. Woods, Esq., of Huntingdon, was in town on business on Monday.

Communion services will be held in the M. E. church of this place on Sunday next.

Samuel Huling and family will move to Altoona on Tuesday next, where they will make their future home.

Isaac Taylor and B. C. Wharton are making preparations to pnt down brick walks in front of their residences on Shirley street.

Quite a number of the members of the local band of the W. F. M. S. attended the county convention at Newton Hamilton on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Yonan Y. Auraham, a Persian, lectured on the customs, habits, religion and politics of his native country on Saturday and Sunday evenings last, in the Presbyterian church.

Harry Beers, who was selected some time ago to teach the Union school in Henderson township, left for the scene of his labors on Saturday morning last, six miles north of Mill Creek.

S. J. Shoomkoft, of Sofia, Bulgaria, a student of one of the Western Theological Seminaries, delivered a lecture to an appreciative audience in the M. E. church on Friday evening last.

T. H. Adams, who spent the heated term at Bethlehem, N. H., and Mrs. Adams and Miss Mamie Adams, who have been visiting in Colorodo for some time past, arrived home last week.

Rev. W. W. Stevens and family, of Evansville, Wis., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor, on Shirley street. Rev. Stevens preached to a large congregation in the M. E. church on Sunday evening.

Gust DeFrehn, who lost the fingers of his right hand on the planer at the chair factory several weeks ago, is able to be about again. Jas. Cassidy, who came in contact with the cars some time ago, is also improving rapidly and is now able to use his right hand.

Jas. Deen, of this place, who was seriously ill for some weeks past, died on Thursday morning last at three o'clock, aged about 52 years. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon from the home of the deceased, at 1 P. M. The remains were interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

Trough Creek.

Elihu Chilcott, of Colorado, arrived in the valley Saturday evening.

Miss Annie Dunn, of Allegheny city, visited her brother Andrew last week.

Pine Grove Sunday school will picnic next Saturday afternoon at Pine Grove.

Elmer Smith, of Smith valley, visited his uncle, W. M. Swope, Saturday last.

Oscar Wright showed us a hen egg last week that measured six inches in circumference.

Bert. Long has bought the Decker land on Terrace mountain and will build on it this Fall.

Mrs. Thomas C. Steel, of Bellwood, and her mother, Mrs. Isaac Zimmerman, are visiting friends in the valley.

Miss Edna Swope, secretary of Pine Grove Sunday school, has been a punctual officer, having only missed one session of the school this summer.

Wm. Long raised his house the past week. Billy is making use of his pension in this way, while it is said another who received a pension the past summer was so elated that he forgot to farm his potatoes.

An old saying is that misfortunes never come singly. Francis Frew, who had his barn burned this summer with its contents, including two horses, recently lost his two cows from breaking in and eating an overdose of corn.

Prof. Wm. Hazzard was heard singing "Happy Day" the past week in a louder and clearer voice than usual, and seen at night running around with two lanterns. The cause was found to be the arrival of a bouncing boy at his house. Of five children this is the first son. He calls him "James."

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Sept. 24.

Population, 435.

Last consecutive number, 1010.

Clearfield county sent us two new boarders Tuesday.

Two inmates were received from Tioga county on Monday.

One prisoner was received from Lawrence county yesterday.

The visitors passing through the cage since our last issue numbered 78.

Fourteen head of cattle have been received by Steward Lang this week.

This is the fifth consecutive week that the hospital has not had an occupant.

The machinists are putting in the water pipes in the new cell building between wards A and C.

Erie county's contingent of inmates was increased by two new arrivals yesterday afternoon.

Inmates No. 148 and 151 were released at the expiration of their maximum sentence last Saturday.

The painters have been at work this week on the new officers' quarters and in the Deputy's house.

Final discharges were issued to Nos. 328 on the 19th; 478 and 509 on the 20th, and to 500 on the 17th.

Keeper Miller's men are making excavations for an elevator for the new carpenter shop building.

The sausage cutter in the storehouse was given a thorough overhauling and the knives were reset yesterday.

The stone base course on the new cell house has been laid on one side and the masons are at work on the other.

Consecutive number 301 was granted an absolute release on Tuesday, he having served six months satisfactory parole.

The masons are at work on the old repair shop building getting the foundations ready for laying brick on the rebuilding.

After an idleness of four days the shirt factory again began work yesterday on an order of 118 dozen shirts and 12 dozen drawers.

The carpenters have constructed a wagon for hauling garbage from the kitchen. The blacksmiths are now putting on the iron work.

Lamps are being placed in the school rooms so that total darkness cannot again cause a cessation of school work if the electric lights should fail.

Mr. Spindler of the brush shop, returned from his trip after machinery yesterday and says he is now ready to go ahead as soon as the buildings are erected.

Steward Lang has been receiving quite a number of watermelons from the island and gave the inmates their first taste of the luscious fruit this season, for supper on Thursday.

A driveway is being constructed by Keeper Bookhamer's men between towers No. 2 and 3, to connect with the old driveway, thus forming a complete circuit around the walls.

Dr. Myers, of Huntingdon, acted as Reformatory physician a portion of the week, owing to the absence of Dr. Miller, who was attending the session of the Common Pleas court.

Owing to a pipe in the lower corridor touching a live electric light wire, the lights of the institution were extinguished for a few minutes last evening. The damage was soon repaired, however, and the lights gave out their usual radiance.

Major R. W. McClaughry, Superintendent of the Chicago police, formerly our General Superintendent, accompanied by his son, M. Wilson, were visitors to this institution several days this week. Both are looking well and were accorded a hearty welcome by those who were connected with the Reformatory during the Major's regime.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a danghter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons and T. M. Logans

—Statistics from the British census show that the Irish language is dying out. Ten years ago 64,000 people in Ireland spoke only Irish. In 1891 the number who knew only the Irish tongue was 38,000. In 1881, 885,000 of the population of Ireland could speak Irish and English. Last year the number was 642,000.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters! This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick Headache, you will find Speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottle only 50cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons.

AUTUMN.

BY EUGENE C. DOLSON.

Our year has beheld its autumn;
The harvest time is o'er,
And the click and hum of the reaper
Are heard on the hills no more.

The maple leaves are reddening
In the warm September sun,
And the distant woodlands echo
To the sound of the hunter's gun.

The clearing I see where the cornfield
Her generous growth uprears,
So soon, by the hand of the farmer,
To be robbed of its golden ears.

The flowers of springtime have faded,
And the birds of summer flown,
But the beautiful days of autumn
Have a glory all their own.

The glory of work that is finished;—
The crown of our hope and fear,
In the dreamy haze of autumn,
The light of the waning year.

Why the Sky Is Blue.

The explanation of the blue of the "vaulted canopy above us" is not to be sought in the fact that the air, or its constituent particles, reflect the readily refrangible rays of short waved length and let the less refrangible long waved rays through. The short waves of light—the blue color—are much more strongly reflected than the long waved red ones. Lord Raleigh has proven the blue reflected in the light from the sky to be four-fifths times stronger than the yellow color and six-sevenths times stronger than the red. The violet is six-eighths times stronger than the yellow, or about nine-tenths times more intense than the long waves of red light.

These relations of intensity must therefore cause the reflected light to appear to be mostly blue. The blue of the sky is also connected with the phenomenon known as the polarization of light, that color in the colored waves always being polarized in the same direction, which is quite independent of the nature of the turbid particles of the atmosphere. As long as present conditions exist the sky will be of blue colors of varying intensity.—St. Louis Republic.

Not a Homelike Greeting.

"Home once more!" muttered the weary man as he leaned on his well worn staff and surveyed the village. "The hope that has hitherto buoyed me up now almost deserts me, and I gaze around at the strange faces and shops that have sprung up in the streets. How different is everything from what I left it when a boy! Where is the old familiar baker's shop around the corner outside of which we used to spin our tops? Where the cheery old wheelwright? And—can it be possible—they have pulled down the church and built a"——

"Now, then, git out o' this!" said the policeman. "Muddleton ain't the place for the likes o' you!"

"Muddleton!" exchoed the weary traveler. "Where's Puddleton, then?"

"Twenty mile on."

And so it was. He had mistaken the road and come to the wrong village.—London Tit-Bits.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, A FARM in Union township (Hare's valley), about one mile west of Mapleton, and bounded by lands of Marion Robley, John Kilgore, John Shoop, J. M. Wakefield, and others; containing 225 ACRES, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and most of balance is well timbered; having thereon a Log Dwelling House, Log Barn and other buildings.

The farm is located near to a good market. Much of the cleared land is meadow land. There is a well of never failing water near the house and the Hare's valley creek runs through the place. There is a good orchard near the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, the remainder of the one-third at the confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest; the whole to be secured by judgment bonds of the purchaser.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept.21,'92-3t. Admr. of Jacob Miller, Dec'd.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, ets., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

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Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

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In The Original Oil Colors.

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Liberal Commission to Agents.

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Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

Have You Been In to See Us Yet?

Having been to New York we secured a lot of goods from Sheriff's sales, FRESH and NEW, at a ruinously low price, and will, as usual, give my customers the benefit. The goods are here for inspection and will be found to be just the same quality as those bought elsewhere at a much higher price. the only difference is the method of buying and then being

Satisfied with a Small Profit,

We name only a few of the many goods to partially illustrate the above ment: Wowen's Heavy Shoes 7c, worth 90c. Kid Shoes $1, worth $1.20. Ladies' Whole Calf Skin Shoes, $1.55, worth $1.60. Best Oil Ton Button, $1.30, sold everywhere for $1.50. Men's whole stock English Kip Creedmore Shoes for $1.30, worth $1.50. Men's Fine Calf-skin Boots (lined $2.60. worth $3. Boys' Cashmere Hats 25c., worth 35c and 50c. Crush Hats 50c., worth 75c. Caps 10c, worth 15c, and 25c Caps worth 40c Men's latest style $2.00 stiff Hats for $1.69. Silk Umbrellos from $1 to $2, cheap at $5.50. Extra fine Table Linen at 42c, sold everywhere else at 50c., and other grades in proportion We can show the best line of

Babies' Fall and Winter Caps and Cloaks

in Huntingdon. Warner's Caroline Dress stays 20c a dozen, sold elsewhere for 25c. No. 9 Silk Ribbon 12c a yard, worth 18c; other sizes in same proportion. Our Web Flannels are here from 8c a yard up. On this lot alone we can save you 20 per cent., as well as on our Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Stationery, &c. An extra job lot of Table Knives and Forks at 48c. 65c, 80c, and $1.25 per set. The best Tooth Brush in the county for 10c, cheap at 15c. As we BUY FOR CASH we are compelled to SELL FOR CASH, but the customer always gets the benefit of the cash purchase.

Ladies' Coats and Haps a Specialty

in their season.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,
Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.

—GREAT—
REDUCTION
—SALE!—

Beginning with Sept. 1st,
—AND TO—
Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days
Two Car Loads of Wagon.
A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.
A car load of 75
Slky & Walking Cultivators
135 Spring-Tooth Harrows
received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of
Eighty-Seven Plows,
I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,
shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,
Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
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Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bil and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Eill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Sept. 28, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Clean up about your premises.

—Grand Army picnic at Woodvale next Friday.

—Abram K. Miller attended the Port Royal fair last week.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Miss May Hamel, of this place, is visitting her parents in Blair county.

—A new roof was put on the C. P. Dull house on Grant street, last week.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. G. D. Wood was taken seriously ill last Friday night, but at this writing her condition is somewhat improved.

—Owing to the illness of the teacher, Miss Fannie Isenberg, there was no school in the No. 3 room on Monday and Tuesday.

—For a mild cahtartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle warranted. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Mrs. W. W. Woods and children, of Williamsburg, spent a couple days of last week with some of her friends in Mapleton.

—G. W. Yocum, of Huntingdon, is the only shoe dealer in the county who keeps all widths of shoes for ladies, gents or children.

—Albert H. Stever has bought a bicycle and having devoted several hours to diligent practice, he is about able to manage the machine.

—John A. Toomey, employed at the sand works of the Phillips Glass company, was badly burned about the hands on Tuesday with hot sand.

—Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Linininent in the stable, nothing like it for horses. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Charles M. Stever, whose illness has been mentioned in these columns, has improved considerably and he is again able to walk about town.

—The household effects of Mrs. Jacob F. Miller arrived from Braddock on Monday. Mrs. Miller will move into John M. Miller's house on Railroad street.

—Prof. D. R. Gifin, of Saltillo, was in town a short time yesterday morning on his way home from an extended tour in the south, whither he had been on business.

—J. Oliver Wright, one of Huntingdon's successful business men, was in Mapleton on Monday evening on his way home from a brief visit to friends in Smith valley.

—If you want to save five per cent. on your school and borough taxes you must pay them on or before next Friday. Collector Toomey will gladly receive your ducats.

—Some sneak thief entered Benjamin O'Connor's cellar last Saturday evening and took therefrom a quantity of provisions. A good steel trap might have a salutary effect upon such individuals.

—Harry D. Johnson, wife and child, of Altoona, arrived in Mapleton last Wednesday evening and remained until yesterday. Mr. Johnston still suffers from the effects of the injuries received last spring on the railroad.

—Yonan Y. Auraham, a Persian, according to previous announcement, lectured in the Presbyterian church in this place on Fiday evening last on the customs, religion, etc., of his native country to quite a large assemblage.

—William P. Chilcott and Mrs. Isaac S. Smith, of Kansas, who are visiting among friends in this county, spent a portion of last week among Mapleton friends and were warmly greeted. They look as natural as when they left this state fourteen years ago.

—The following is the August statement of freight carried over the Pennsylvania railroad: Number of trains eastward, 1,444; loaded cars, 79,070; empty, 1,616; total, 80,686. Westward, trains, 1,245; loaded cars, 17,332: empty, 47,849; total, 65,181; total number of cars handled, 145,867.

—Prof. D. B. Showalter and B. E. Landis, after enjoying their vacation among friends in this county, left last week to resume their positions of principal and assistant respectively of the Cheneyville, Louisiana, schools. Both have been successful teachers and it is a pleasure to note that their abilities are appreciated in that state.

—B. E. Himes, after five months' study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. J. G. Spangler, left last Friday to attend lectures at Jefferson college, Philadelphia. Bower is a fine young man, free from all bad habits and one of the closest students we ever knew. He has made a host of friends in Mapleton who wish him eminence in the profession of his choice.

—Clarence Wright, only son of J. Frank Wright, of Smith valley, died early yesterday morning of typhoid fever, and will be buried to-day at 10 o'clock. He was past sixteen years of age and was a very good boy. His death is quite a stroke to the family in which he was quite a favorite. The ITEM joins with many friends in extending sympathy to the bereaved.

—The Presbytery of Huntingdon will hold its next stated meeting in the Presbyterian church of Williamsburg on Tuesday, the 4th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sessional records will be reviewed at this meeting. Pastors or Sessions that find, by reference to the roll of elders in the minutes of Synod, any mistakes or omissions will please bring or send to the stated clerk a corrected list with proper post office address of each elder named.

—Dr. G. W. Simpson, of Mill Creek, was the owner of two very fine dogs—crosses between Gordon setters and water spaniels—of which he was very proud. The animals were well trained. Last Thursday night some villain threw a piece of meat containing strychnia into the doctor's yard, of which the dogs partook and now the doctor is minus his canines. He valued them so highly that he says he would rather have lost a horse than the dogs. It is a pity the perpetrator is not known.

—Mrs. David Hughes died at her home in this place last Sunday afternoon after an illness of nearly one year. She was aged 61 years and 9 days. The remains were interred in the cemetery at the U. B. church Monday afternoon, Rev. D. H. Campbell officiating at the services. Mrs. Hughes was a member of the United Brethren church and we believe she lived a consistent life. Her husband died June 12, 1889. Eight children—four sons and four daughters—survive her. The daughters are all married and also one of the sons. The bereaved friends have our warmest sympathies.

—The U. B. Sunday school was reorganized on Sunday last and the following officers elected: Supt., B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker; Treasurer, R. C. Fields; Librarians, Wm. Clemens and Charles Slates. The hour for meeting will be 9.30 A. M. The following are the members of the new board of trustees, which was also reorganized on Thursday night last: R. C. Fields, E. Robley, Marion Robley, A. M. Parker, J. D. Sloan, B. F. Slates, B. F. Godard, Samuel Robley and M. P. Truax. R. C. Fields was elected president, B. F. Godard, secretary, and J. D. Sloan, treasurer. Rev. A. W. Maxwell was returned to this charge by the annual conference and will preach next Saturday evening at 7.30 P. M., and Sunday morning at 10.30 A. M.

—Probably it is not estimating too highly to say that four-fifths of all wicked designs hatched in this place are plotted about the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at this place. It is the evening redezvous for scores of people who have no business whatever there. Among the number may be found many of both sexes of tender years who at such a time should be gathered about the family hearthstone. They hear much there that doesn't have a tendecy to elevate their morals. The company doesn't want them there and neither does it want its property used as a loafing resort. The agent is determined to break up this sort of business and will spare no efforts to do so. Parents should render him assistance in the undertaking.

—The elective officers of Mt. Hor Encampment, No. 180, I. O. O. F., of Huntingdon, were installed Monday evening by D. D. G. P., W. S. Bair. They are as follows: M. L. Rex. chief patriarch; F. O. Beaver, high priest; W. B. Watson, senior warden; J. B. Richardson, junior warden: J. B. Boring, scribe; C. H. Glazier, treasurer; Alex. Trimble, trustee. At the conclusion of the installation services the patriarchs present enjoyed ice cream, cakes, bananas and cigars, furnished at the expense of the retiring chief patriarch, L. R. Brown. Mr. Brown also gave the Encampment a substantial remembrance of him in the form of a fine chart frame. The occasion was a very enjoyable one. The appointed members were not installed owing to the lateness of the hour, but will be at next meeting. They are as follows; G. W. Warfield, 1st watch; J. A. McClain, 2d watch; I. H. Edwards, guide; Charles Thompson, outside sentinel; W.A.White, inside sentinel.

—Joseph Piper, of Alexandria, well known to many of the citizens of Mapleton, died suddenly last Thursday morning. The following particulars we take from the Alexandria correspondence to the Tyrone *Times*: "Joseph Piper, a well known and respected citizen of Alexandria, died suddenly at his residence on Thursday morning, September 22, at 5 o'clock. His death was caused by heart disease. The deceased is suraived by a wife and seven children, Emory G., Harris, Edward, Mrs. George Hutchison and Miss Anna, of Alexandria; George B., of Tyrone, and Alban, of Altoona; and the following brothers and sisters: Philip H. and Mrs. T. D. Walker, of this place; Enoch, of Williamsburg; John, of Newburg; Abram and Mrs. Henry Graffius, of Petersburg. 'Uncle Joe,' as he was familiarly known, was born near Petersburg, April 28th, 1829. He carried on a carriage manufactory for many years, and was a consistent member of the M. E. church, superintendent and an active Sabbath school worker, whose chief delight consisted in the teaching and training of the little ones in hymns of praise. His life was lived in harmony. He worshipped the Almighty in praise and adoration. His demise will be felt by a large circle of friends, and the family have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in this hour of their sore bereavement."

Annual Meeting of the W. F. M. S.

The eighth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Juniata district met in the M. E. church, of Newton Hamilton, Tuesday, Sept. 20. Thirty-one delegates were reported present. The efficient president of the district, Mrs. K. M. Clarkson, of Cassville, occupied the chair.

Miss Annie Wilson, of Newton Hamilton, was chosen secretary, and Mrs. W. S. Baker, treasurer.

Greetings from the Rev. C. V. Hartzler and Miss Annie Wilson were happy in their spirit as was also the response by the president.

After the appointment of the necessary committees Mrs. P. P. Strawinski, of Petersburg, our well known and much loved former pastor's wife, took charge of a missionary love feast, which was marked in its spirituality. This first service was a prelude to the quidence of all the following sessions in fellowship and love and earnestness.

The evening session was interesting in all its department. There being a good audience and a happy spirit was enthused by the praise service.

The reports of the district secretary and also of the delegates to branch and executive meetings were very encouraging and enlightening; opening up to the understanding of all the detailed workings and results of this society.

Wednesday morning session was interesting in that the reports of the various auxilliaries in the district indicated an active and zealous work.

A paper on "Our Literature," its use and Abuse," was read by Mrs. Heaton, of Cassville, who is certainly a power in thought as well as word. "Experiences with uniform lessons," opened up quite a field of thought and was productive of future good along that line, as was also the instructions given for Mission boxes.

At the 3 P. M. session the Rev. Mr. Appenzellar, returned Missionary from Korea, was present. This noble brother was a stimulus to the life and spirit of the meeting. The reports from Mission bands, who are the children of the church, was a special feature of this session. Miss E. F. Clarkson read a paper on the topic, "How shall we raise our money?" which was one of the finest productions of practical common sense we have heard for some time.

The evening and last session was in excess of interest to any that had preceded it. A very good audience had assembled in good time to engage in the praise service. Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted in reference to Mrs. Richard Hinkle, conference secretary, who is at present physically disabled, in greeting to Miss Purdy, gratitude for various hospitalities afforded by residents of the town, and a loud protest against any and all recommendations or attempts to open the gates of the Columbian Exposition in 1893 on the Sabbath day. These were followed by the address of the Rev. Mr. Biddle, of Shirleysburg, who while being limited in time gave great sight and force to the earnestness and devotion of these women in their missionary work, proving conclusively that a decisive spirit whose motto was, "All at it, and always at it," was sure of success. He was followed by a clear, plain, practical address on the history of the missionary work in Korea by Rev. Mr. Appenzellar who held his audience quite interested, opening up new ideas, and abusing erroneous views held by some in relation to missionary enterprise.

After a few parting remarks this much-enjoyed, and we believe resultful, convention of self-denying and self-sacrificing women adjourned sine die.

B.

An Ordinance

To Prevent the Obstruction and Driving upon Sidewalks, and Coasting, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

SECTION I. Be it enacted &c., That, if any person shall ride, lead or drive any horse, cow, or other like animal or animals, or drive any wagon, cart or other carriage or vehicle, or push, draw or drag any heavily laden wheelbarrow or truck over or upon the pavement, footways or gutters now made, or that hereafter may be made, or are being or preparing to be made, in any of the streets, alleys or public highways of the borough of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., except in passing into alleys or lots; or in any other manner break down, injure or destroy the same; or shall throw or suffer to be thrown, any wood, coal or other heavy thing to the injury thereof, or shall in any way obstruct the free passage of water in any gutters of the borough; or shall fasten any horse or other animal in such a situation that it can and does move around on the pavement, footway or gutter; or shall feed or milk any cow or cows thereon; or shall suffer or permit anything that may tend to obstruct the free passage along said pavements or footways, to be and remain upon the same, opposite his, her or their house, lot or residence, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction of either of the said offences before the Chief Burgess or the Assistant Burgess, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar, for the use of the borough and costs.

SEC. II. If any person shall coast on or upon any sidewalk, pavement or footway of the borough, to the injury or annoyance of any of the inhabitants of the borough, every such person so offending shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for the use of borough and costs; the parent or guardian of children under fifteen years of age shall be accountable for such child or children respectfully under their care, and shall be proceeded against according to law, and in default of the payment of such fine and costs, the person so offending shall be committed to the borough lock-up or county jail not exceeding forty-eight hours.

Enacted by Council of Mapleton borough at a regular meeting held Sept. 26, 1892.

Attest: I. N. SWOPE, Secretary.

R. N. MCCARL, Chief Burgess.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

It is Entirely Too Hot

to go into details concerning the goods that we have in stock, but we would say that we are still headquarters for all kinds of goods in their season.

Now is the Tme

that you want light Satteens, Challies, Lawns, Etc., for dress goods, a good Fan to keep you cool, and such eatables as Rice, Tapioca, Oatflake, Etc. You can get them right here.

You Can Get

more substantial articles, in fact anything you want. If we haven't got what you want we can get it for you on short notice. Thanking you for your patronage, I am,

Yours to Please,

A. B. Gillam.

I am Getting Ready for a

CLEARING-UP SALE.

Summer Goods.	Which will begin August 3d.
Ginghams, Challies.	If you want Bargains in Summer Goods call in first, and of course you will get the pick.
Oxford Ties. Slippers.	Drees Ginghrms and Challies from five cents up.
Boys' Clothing.	Oxford Ties can be worn for two months yet, and so it is with Slippers, but I have decided to close them out at 20 per cent. reduction.
Etc., Etc.	We have lately received a large invoice in Boys' Clothing, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. Suits as low as $1.25.
	Quite a lot of things when we come to cleaning up, which we will sell at a bargain.
	All Summer Goods MUST GO.

T. M. Logan.

BACK FROM GREENLAND.

The Peary Arctic Expedition Arrives at Philadelphia.

The Valuable Discoveries Made by the Daring Explorer.

LIEUTENANT PEARY.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, Penn., says: Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, of the United States Navy, the most successful of explorers of the icy wastes of Greenland, and his brave and faithful wife are back to the country for which they have won fame by making the highest discoveries in that ice bound land.

The steamer Kite with Lieutenant Peary and party on board arrived at the Breakwater during the night and the members of the Academy of Natural Sciences started down the bay next day on the tug Altoona to meet her.

At daybreak the Kite started up the bay and was met by the Altoona and saluted with cheers from the crowd on board her.

At the Lazaretto the Kite stopped and was examined by the health officer. It was feared that she would be detained, at least for some hours, as the Quarantine regulations now are very strict. These fears, however, turned out to be groundless, as she was promptly passed, having no sickness on board and coming from clean ports in a cold climate.

On the way up the river the little barkentine was saluted by shrieking whistles and dipping ensigns.

Quite a crowd had gathered on the pier at Philadelphia to greet the explorers, and when the little vessel was safely docked at noon and Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary were recognized there was prolonged cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.

Especial interest was taken by the crowd in Mrs. Peary, who smiled and bowed pleasantly in response to the welcome. Both the Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary look well, as do the other members of the expedition and of the rescuing party.

Lieutenant Peary left for Washington during the afternoon to remain several days before returning to make his report to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Arrangements have been made for an elaborate reception to Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary, but no date has been fixed nor will be until they are consulted.

MRS. PEARY.

The results of the Peary Expedition have been made known partially by letters and dispatches from St. John's, New Foundland. These tell that Lieutenant Peary has gained for America another laurel in the field of exploration, but his scientific records and observations will have to be carefully collated and examined before the full value can be ascertained.

The expedition consisted of Lieutenant and Mrs. R. E. Peary, Dangdon Gibson, E. Astrup, Dr. F. A. Cook, Mat Henson and Professor J. M. Verhoeff.

Peary sailed in the Kite from New York on June 9, arriving at Disko on July 25. After various Arctic trials and tribulations, Lieutenant Peary in the meantime having broken his leg, McCormick's Bay, in latitude seventy-seven degrees forty-five minutes, was reached on July 25. On July 27 Peary and his party were put ashore and on July 30 the Kite steamed away.

No special hardships were experienced during the winter, although several members were afflicted with the grip.

No effects of the siege are observable on Mrs. Peary, who battled through the dreary winter days with the full energy of the male members of the expedition.

The real exploring was done this summer. On the 8th of May the start was made from McCormick's Bay. Four sledges and twenty Whale Sound dogs were pressed into service for carrying supplies and equipment, the members of the expedition walking. During their traverse of nearly three months over the most inhospitable region of the earth's surface no mishap of any kind was experienced.

Most of the journey was made over an unbroken expanse of ice and snow which, rising in gentle sweeps and undulations, attained an elevation of 7000 to 8000 feet, falling off to the four points of the compass. Travel over this surface was much as Lieutenant Peary had anticipated, easy and devoid of danger. From fifteen to twenty miles were traversed daily and an average of nearly thirty miles during the last days of the journey.

No traces of human life presented themselves during the entire journey, and scarcely a vestige of animals excepting snow buntings at or about the Humboldt Glacier and sea-gulls, which flitted across the narrow north. A number of musk oxen were observed and procured beyond the eightieth parallel.

Immediately after the return of the Kite, in August, 1891, it was realized that it would be necessary to send a relief expedition after Lieutenant Peary. Professor Heilprin, of the Academy, determined to head it, and on July 27 of this year started from New York in the Miranda for St. John's, New Foundland, where the Kite was found. In her the voyage to McCormick Bay was made, Mrs. Peary taken from the winter quarters where her husband had left her and Peary and his companions picked up further down the coast.

The only casualty to the expedition was the loss of Professor J. M. Verhoeff, of Louisville, Ky., who while the Kite lay at McCormick Bay the second time, went out to collect specimens, and, it is supposed, fell into a crevasse, as his body was not recovered.

Miss Verhoeff, a sister of Professor Verhoeff, who failed to return with his fellow explorers being reported dead, accompanied the reception committee with her aunt and uncle. They discredit the theory that the missing mineralogist was accidentally killed, and firmly believe that he is even now exploring the interior of Greenland, having voluntarily remained behind.

P. S. GILMORE DEAD.

The Famous Musician Dies of Heart Disease at St. Louis.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, one of the most famous bandmasters in the world, is dead. Surrounded by his wife, daughter and three spiritual ministers he breathed his last in his room at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. He died of heart disease.

His band was playing at the St. Louis Exposition under the direction of Assistant Director Charles Freudenvoll, and when the sad news was borne them many of the older members broke down and sobbed like children.

The concert was immediately stopped and the audience gathered in groups discussing the sad feature of the exposition.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore was born near Dublin, Ireland, on Christmas Day, 1829. When eighteen years old Gilmore came to this country. He had scarcely landed when he was asked to become leader of a Boston band.

In 1858 he organized in Boston what has since been known as Gilmore's band, the one with which he has given concerts all over this country and over half of Europe.

Gilmore and his band were with Burnside in the Carolinas in the first two years of the war. After the war Gilmore returned to Boston, and there, in 1869, he held the great peace jubilee which made his name famous among the bandmasters of the world. It proved so successful that the following year he organized another, of an international character, foreign Nations being asked to take part. It was given in a building holding 100,000 people. The chorus numbered 20,000, and 2000 trained musicians took part. With his jubilee honors thick upon him Mr. Gilmore moved to New York City, and adding to his original organization, formed his famous military band. With this band he visited in 1878 the various capitals of Europe, taking prizes at band concerts in several of them. He made himself and his band especially conspicuous at the Paris Exposition of that year.

Of late years Mr. Gilmore was identified with the summer concerts at Manhattan Beach. Mr. Gilmore's musical compositions are very numerous, and some of them have given him a wide fame.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A PRINCE drives a Moscow cab.

RAILROAD strikes are increasing.

OUR telephones employ 8465 persons.

TEXTILES are first in Russia industries.

CHESTER, Ill., has several female butchers.

EXPRESS messengers have organized labor unions in Chicago and St. Louis.

GAMEKEEPERS in the Highlands of Scotland have struck for higher wages.

FREIGHT-HANDLERS propose organizing an international union of their trade.

THE telegraph operators have failed in their efforts to form a new brotherhood.

STRIKES of the Paris cabmen are monthly. They never last more than twenty-four hours.

WORK has been stopped in the Temescal tin mine of California because of a disagreement as to wages.

THE laundry girls of Lozansport, Ind., recently organized a union and marched in a body in the Labor Day parade.

THE Pennsylvania Railway has issued orders to all its employes requiring the strictest cleanliness both as to person and the company's property.

LONDON railway refreshment-room barmaids work from fourteen to fifteen hours per day, and many of them are fed on hashed scraps left on customers' plates.

THE corn cutters in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio, have formed an association to fight the patent corn cutting sleds and refused to work for farmers using the obnoxious sleds.

A CIRCULAR issued by the organized glassworkers of France, who demand the eight-hour workday, says that at present their excessive hours keep the undertakers needlessly busy.

THERE are mills in New England where children work seventy hours per week, and placards are pasted on the walls bearing these legends: "No laughter permitted in this mill." "Children who sing will be discharged."

THE Washington Indians are all afraid of smallpox, and will stay at home this year rather than venture into the hop fields and pick. Consequently a great deal of trouble is being experienced in obtaining enough labor to successfully pick the hops.

THE Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has just been held in Cincinnati. The organization has a membership of about 27,000. The Brotherhood set aside $28,500 for relief of disabled members and widows and orphans, and protested against the use of military at strikes.

KILLED BY A PANTHER.

Two Children and a Dog Slain by an Escaped Animal.

Kitty Yancy, aged twelve, and Herbert Yancy, aged ten, of Warsaw, Minn., were killed the other day by a panther, which had escaped from Barnum's Circus about a week before.

They were passing through a wooded region, accompanied by a dog, which must have aroused the panther, as all three were found dead.

The boy was killed by a blow from the animal's paw, and the girl was bitten in the neck. The panther was afterward shot.

MR. SNOOZLE —It appears that in railroad accidents the first and last cars are always the ones injured. Mrs. S.—Why not leave them off the train?—Harper's Weekly.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

EDWARD POTTER accidentally shot and instantly killed his wife at New Haven, Conn. He was cleaning his gun in his wife's bedroom, when it was discharged and the bullet struck her in the neck.

VIOLA PORTER CHAPPELLE, colored, died at her home in Ellington, Conn., aged 109 years. She was born in Belchertown, Mass., but had lived in Ellington seventy years. She was the oldest woman in the State.

THE Venezuelan Government chartered a swift 1000-ton steel steamer in New York City and decided to arm her and send her after the South Portland, which left New York a few days ago with contraband supplies, and will subsequently employ her as a cruiser on the Venezuelan coast.

THE General Term at Saratoga, N. Y., handed down a decision in the Oneida County case, declaring constitutional the recent legislative apportionment.

SECRETARY LOVEJOY, of the Carnegie Steel Company, was arrested at Homestead, Penn., charged with aggravated riot, assault and battery.

THE Chinese Civil Rights League held a mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, to protest against the Registration act.

AT a meeting of the paper makers of the United States, held in New York, it was resolved that owing to the shortage in materials entering into the manufacture of paper the prices of all kinds of paper would have to be advanced. The cholera scare has caused a great decrease in the importation of raw materials from foreign countries.

MINISTER BOLET-PERAZA, of Venezuela, abandoned his intention of sending from New York a vessel in pursuit of the steamer South Portland, supposed to contain munitions of war for the Venezuelan revolutionists.

TRUE bills were found by the Grand Jury at Pittsburg, Penn., against Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Streator and Surgeon Gimm, of the Tenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for assault and battery in the Private Iams case.

MONUMENTS were dedicatd at Gettysburg, Penn., by the Sixteenth Vermont and the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiments.

South and West.

THOUSANDS of dollars' worth of property has been swept away by the fierce prairie fires which have been raging north and east of Newcastle, Col., for some time.

ALBERT FULLER and Henry Casper fought a duel at Gold Ridge, Ala., Casper being killed and Fuller fatally shot. An old quarrel caused the affair.

THE Chinese Six Companies have issued from San Francisco, Cal., a second proclamation warning their countrymen not to comply with the registration law and threatening them with evil if they do.

THE South Carolina Democratic State Convention met at Columbia. It was composed of 264 Tillmanites (Farmers' Alliance) and fifty-six Conservatives. A platform was adopted which pledges the support of the State party to Cleveland and Stevenson. Governor Tillman and the incumbent State officers were then renominated with the exception of Attorney-General McLaurin, who recently received the nomination for Congress in the Sixth District, in whose stead District Attorney-General Townsend was nominated.

EX-GOVERNOR PORTER, of Indiana, while in Washington, said that the report that he had resigned the position of Minister to Italy is true.

JOHNSON, of Minneapolis, Minn., lowered the mile bicycle record to 1:56 3-5 on the kite track at Independence, Iowa.

THE Democrats and Populists of South Dakota have agreed on an electoral ticket, each party to have two electors. At the last election the Democrats and Populists together cast 43,000 votes, 9000 more than the Republicans.

WILLIAM LOCH, aged thirty-six, of Hamanville, Penn., while crazy from typhoid fever, nearly severed the head of his sixteen-months-old-child from its body. He offered it as a sacrifice, and bathed his face in its blood. Several men witnessed the butchery, but were powerless to prevent it.

A FAST freight train was wrecked at Dayton, Ohio, by a six-year-old boy, who turned the switch. He said that he wanted to see a big wreck. Ten cars were smashed and piled on each other and freight scattered over the debris.

SANTANA CARA and Daniel Garcia, cousins and natives of Mexico, got into a quarrel over a woman at Sandigo, Texas. Garcia was shot three times, Cara once; both were fatally injured.

Washington.

THE Interior Department announces that the Kiowas and Comanches are ready to take lands in severalty. This will result in the opening of more than 2,000,000 acres to settlement.

THE body of John Hackman, a member of Phil Sheridan Post No. 110, of Newark, N. J., and a member of the Newark Fire Department, was found in the James Creek Canal at Washington. When the body was found most of his money, his watch and his overcoat were missing. Foul play was suspected.

SECRETARY FOSTER ordered Dr. Hamilton to turn Camp Low, Sandy Hook, N. J., over to Dr. Sawtelle and to return to his station at Chicago via Washington.

REAR ADMIRAL BENHAM has been ordered to proceed with his flagship, the Newark, now at Genoa, to Cadiz, to escort the Queen Regent of Spain to Huelva, October 8, where the next day a statue to Columbus will be unveiled. The Bennington, which is now at Cadiz, will accompany the Newark and the fleet of Spanish vessels and participate in the ceremonies.

Foreign.

FIRE destroyed 100 houses in Olkusz, Austria. Fourteen persons were burned to death and eight others were fatally injured.

LATE reports from the cholera-infected cities of Europe showed a slight though general decrease in the progress of the disease.

THE eviction of tenants was resumed by several landlords in Ireland.

THE influenza has spread with alarming rapidity at the port of Lurin, Peru, and the deaths are counted by the dozens daily. The epidemic also prevails in the Pachamac, Cienguilla, Huyacan and Manchay valleys.

THE whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon, of New Bedford, Mass., has been seized by a Russian man-of-war as a prize sealing schooner for whaling in the open Okholsk Sea, and has been taken to Vladivostock.

EDWARD PARKER DEACON, the American who killed M. Abielle, Mrs. Deacon's admirer, has been pardoned by President Carnot of France.

THE centennial of the French Republic was celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the country; President Carnot attended the exercises at the Pantheon, in Paris, where Premier Loubet and M. Floquet pronounced orations.

THE cholera epidemic began spreading in Berlin and Brussels, and decreasing in St. Petersburg; there was at the same time a slight increase in the number of new cases and deaths in Hamburg.

A TYPHOON wrecked 5000 buildings on the Riukiu Islands, near Japan.

THE Yellow River has again overflowed its banks in China. Twelve towns have been inundated and many lives lost.

MRS. HARRISON REMOVED.

The President's Sick Wife Returns to Washington.

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The mountain air at Loon Lake, N. Y., not having proved beneficial to President Harrison's sick wife, it was decided to remove her to Washington.

At 11 o'clock a. m. Mrs. Harrison's journey was begun by her transfer to the long mountain wagon by which she was conveyed to the nearest railroad station, three miles distant.

Four strong men carried her on a stretcher to the wagon. The President and Dr. Gardner walked on either side, each holding one of the patient's hands. The stretcher was carefully placed in the wagon on a large and comfortable cot. Dr. Gardner, the nurse, and the President were the only other occupants of the wagon except the driver. The other members of the family followed in tally-ho coaches and other vehicles.

The trip from the cottage to the special train in waiting at Loon Lake station was successfully made. The horses proceeded at a walk, and the wagon springs were so perfectly adjusted that the many rough spots in the mountain road were scarcely felt by the occupants. The wagon was carefully backed up to the rear of the train, and willing hands were found to assist the President and Dr. Gardner in carrying the patient into the car which had been specially prepared for her reception.

It was 12:15 o'clock when the train moved slowly away on its long journey to the National capital.

It was a Pennsylvania special and was the best that could be procured for the purpose. It was a vestibule train, composed of the Esperanza, a combination baggage and parlor car; the Newport, a hotel sleeper, and the Sybaris, an observation car. The Sybaris, which is at the rear of the train, was occupied by Mrs. Harrison. A large, comfortable bed had been set up in the open portion generally used as a sitting room. It was provided with everything that could possibly contribute to the ease and comfort of the occupants.

The train ran at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The route selected was by way of Malone, Moore's Junction, Plattsburg, Albany, Jersey City, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Groups of people were gathered at the stations along the route who made no demonstrations, but stood in an attitude of silent sympathy as the train passed. No one was allowed to enter the train.

The special train arrived at Washington at 8:45 next morning about fifteen minutes late.

About 5000 people assembled to await the arrival of the Presidential party. Mrs. Harrison was taken from the rear car and placed on an army litter and carried to an army ambulance. The President and Dr. Gardner rode in the ambulance with Mrs. Harrison, and Dr. Bannister took a seat on the outside of the ambulance. Four mounted policemen cleared the streets for the party. They were driven immediately to the main entrance of the White House. Mrs. Harrison was taken from the ambulance and carried to her apartments on the second floor, accompanied by the President and Dr. Gardner.

Dr. Gardner, in speaking of the trip, said that Mrs. Harrison stood the journey very well, in fact much better than they had expected, and as the train brought them to Washington she became more buoyant in spirits.

GENERAL JOHN POPE.

He Dies Suddenly at the Ohio Soldiers' Home.

General John Pope, of the United States Army, died a few days ago at the Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, Ohio.

The body, while lying in state in the hall of the Administration Building at the Home, was viewed by many people. The body was under guard of four veterans of the Home, and the first to view for the last time the body of the General, were the inmates of the Home, who passed in regular order by call of cottagers.

Then came the citizens, and finally the members of Company H, 16th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, after which the coffin was closed. Prior to this private family services were held in the Administration Building. At 11:30 a procession was formed, and under the escort of Company B, moved to the Lake Shore depot.

As the procession moved away thirteen rounds were fired, the last sounding as soon as the grounds were cleared, the flag near the Administration Building at the same time going to full mast.

At the depot the military company opened ranks and the funeral car passed between and deposited the coffin, containing the body, upon the platform.

The body was accompanied to St. Louis by General Manning F. Force, Commandant of the Home; John Pope, of Chicago, and Horton Pope, of St. Louis, the latter sons of the General's.

REPRESENTATIVES of five tribes of Indians met a few days ago at Kingman, Arizona, to protest against the Government forcibly taking Indian children from their parents and sending them to Eastern schools. They will resist all attempts to take their children to school.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The Government Statistician's Report for September.

The Statistician's report, submitted to the Department of Agriculture, shows that there has been a decline in the condition of corn for September. In comparison with September reports of the past ten years, only three were lower—1890, 1887 and 1886.

The September average condition of wheat, as harvested, is 85.3; of winter, 87.6, and spring, 81.2 Although these figures show a slight decline from those for wheat for the corresponding month in 1891, it is nevertheless higher than for five years in the preceding ten.

The condition of oats is very unfavorable, there being a decline since June. The consolidated county returns of the present month show a decline of more than seven points, the average of 78.9 reported for the month being the lowest, with one exception, ever reported.

The condition of rye and barley has changed but little, although the harvest season has been badly handicapped by rain and storms.

The condition of potatoes is very unfavorable, the average being, with two exceptions, the lowest ever reported for September.

Cotton is lower than in any September since 1888.

THE President of the Live Stock Commission of Kansas estimates the value of cattle and hogs there to be worth $49,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

39 BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 15	@	$2 17½
Medium, 1891, choice	1 90	@	—
Pea, 1891, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 75	@	2 85
Red kidney, poor to fair	1 75	@	2 65
Lima, Cal., per bush	—	@	2 00
Green peas, 1891, per bush	—	@	—
1891, bags	—	@	—
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. &Penn, extra	24½	@	25
St. & Penn., firsts	23	@	23½
Western, firsts	22	@	23½
Western, seconds	20	@	21
Western, thirds	17	@	19
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	—	@	23
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	20	@	22
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, extras	22	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, 2ds	18	@	19
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	19	@	20½
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	16	@	18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	15	@	15½
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	16	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	15	@	15½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@	—
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10	@	10½
Full cream, colored, fancy	10	@	10½
Full cream, good to prime	9½	@	9½
Part skims, choice	6½	@	7
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	4½
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	22	@	23
Western—Fresh, fancy	21½	@	22
Fresh, prime	21½	@	21¾
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Green sorts, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Sweet varieties, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Pears, Bartlett, per keg	1 25	@	2 25
Seckel, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Common cooking, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Grapes, up river, Del., per lb	5	@	7
Up river, Niagara, per lb	5	@	6
Up river, Concord, lb	2	@	2½
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	1 25	@	1 50
Poor to fair	60	@	1 00
Watermelons, per 100	4 00	@	14 00
Muskmelons, per bbl	50	@	1 50
Plums, up river, per crate	75	@	1 25
State, 10 lb basket	30	@	60
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	6 00	@	7 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	20	@	22
1891, prime	20½	@	21
1891, common to good	17	@	20
Old odds	6	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	14	@	15
Western, per lb	14	@	14½
Spring Chickens, local, lb	11	@	12
Southern per lb	10½	@	11
Roosters, old, per lb	8	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	1 00
Southern, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37	@	1 62
Southern, per pair	1 25	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Young, per lb	18	@	20
Old mixed weights	18	@	19
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., per lb	15	@	20
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	13½	@	14
Western, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@	12
Eastern, per lb	16	@	17
Spring, L. I., per lb	17	@	18
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	19
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 75	@	2 00
Light, per doz	2 75	@	3 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	1 00	@	1 37
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	1 62	@	1 87
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	5 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
State, per bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	—	@	1 00
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	1 00	@	3 50
Long Island, per 100	2 00	@	3 00
Tomatoes, per crate	40	@	60
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	1 50	@	2 50
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
South Jersey, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Egg plants, Jersey, per bbl	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 35
Patents	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	78¼	@	78½
Rye—State	62	@	63
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	52	@	54½
Oats—No. 2 White	38	@	38½
Mixed Western	38½	@	39
Hay—Good to Choice	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	45	@	50
Lard—City Steam	6.80	@	7
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	6	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, City dressed	8½	@	13
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 50	@	—
Lambs, per lb	8	@	10
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 40	@	6 00
Dressed	7½	@	8½

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "All in All."

TEXT: *"Christ is all and in all."*—Colossians iii., 11.

Returned after the most eventful summer of my life, I must shortly and as soon I recover from the sea voyage give you an account of our mission of bread to famine-stricken Russia, and of my preaching tour through Germany, England, Scotland and Ireland; but my first sermon on reaching here must be a hosanna of gratitude to Christ, and from the text I have chosen, I have found that the greatest name in the ocean shipping, and from Liverpool to Moscow, and from Moscow to London and Edinburgh and Belfast and Dublin, is Jesus.

Every age of the world has had its historians, its philosophers, its artists, its thinkers and its teachers. Were there histories to be written there has always been a Moses, or a Herodotus, or a Xenophon, or a Josephus to write them. Were there poems to be constructed there has always been a Job or a Homer to construct them. Were there thrones lustrous and powerful to be lifted there has always been a David or a Cæsar to raise them. Were there teachers demanded for the intellect and the hearts there has been a Socrates, and a Zeno, and a Cleanthes, and a Marcus Antoninus coming forth on the grand and glorious mission. Every age of the world has had its triumphs of reason and morality. There has not been a single age of the world which has not had some decided system of religion.

The Platonism, orientalism, stoicism, Brahminism and Buddhism, considering the ages in which they were established, were not lacking in ingenuity and force. Now, in this line of beneficent institutions and of noble men, there appears a personage more wonderful than any predecessor. He came from a family without any royal or aristocratic pretension. He came a Galilean mechanic. He had no advantage from the schools. There were people beside Him day after day who had no idea that He was going to be anything remarkable or do anything remarkable. Yet notwithstanding all this, and without any title or scholarly profession or flaming rhetoric He startled the world with the strangest announcements, ran in collision with solemn priest and proud ruler, and with a voice that rang through temple and palace and over ship's deck and mountain top, exclaimed, "I am the light of the world!"

Men were taken all aback at the idea that that hand, yet hard from the use of the ax, the saw and adz and hatchet, should wave the scepter of authority, and that upon that brow, from which they had so often seen Him wipe the sweat of toil, there would yet come the crown of unparalleled splendor and of universal dominion. We all know how difficult it is to think that anybody who was at school with us in boyhood has got to be anything great or famous, and no wonder that those who had been boys with Christ in the streets of Nazareth and seen Him in after years in the days of His complete obscurity, should have been very slow to acknowledge Christ's wonderful mission.

From this humble point the stream of life flowed out. At first it was just a faint rill, hardly able to find its way down the rock, but the tears of a weeping Christ added to its volume, and it flowed on until by the beauty and greenness of the banks you might know the path the crystal stream was taking. On and on, until the lepers were brought down and washed of their leprosy, and the dead were lifted into the water that they might have life, and pearls of joy and promise were gathered from the brink, and innumerable churches gathered on either bank and the tide flows on deeper and stronger and wider until it rolls into the river from under the throne of God, mingling billow with billow, and brightness with brightness, and joy with joy, and hosanna with hosanna.

I was looking at some of the paintings of the artist, Mr. Kensett. I saw some pictures that were just faint outlines, in some places you would see only the branches of a tree and no trunk; and in another case the trunk and no branches. He had not finished the work. It would have taken him days and months perhaps to have completed it. Well, my friends, in this world we get only the faintest outline of what Christ is. It will take all eternity to fill up the picture—so loving, so kind, so merciful, so great! Paul does not, in this chapter, say of Christ He is good, or He is loving, or He is patient, or He is kind, but in His exclamation of the text he embraces everything when he says, "Christ is all and in all."

I remark in the first place, Christ is everything in the Bible. I do not care where I open the Bible, I find Jesus. In whatever path I start, I come after a while to the Bethlehem manger. I go back to the old dispensation, and see a lamb on the altar and say, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world!" Then I go and see the manna provided for the Israelites in the wilderness, and say, "Jesus, the bread of life." Then I look at the rock which was smitten by the prophet's rod, and, as the water gushes out, I say, "It is Jesus, the fountain opened for sin and for uncleanness."

I go back and look at the writings of Job and hear him exclaim, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Then I go to Ezekiel and I find Christ presented there as "a plant of renown," and then I turn over to Isaiah and Christ is spoken of "as a sheep before the shearers." It is Jesus all the way between Genesis and Malachi. Then I turn over in the New Testament and it is Christ in the parable, it is Christ in the miracle, it is Christ in the evangelist's story, it is Christ in the apostle's epistles and it is Christ in the trumpet peal of the Apocalypse. I know there are a great many people who do not find Christ in the Bible.

Here is a man who studies the Bible as a historian. Well, if you come as a historian, you will find in this book how the world was made, how the seas fled to their places, how empires were established, how nation fought with nation, javelin ringing against harbegeon, until the earth was ghastly with the dead. You will see the coronation of princes, the triumph of conquerors, and the world turned upside down and back again and down again, cleft and scarred with great agonies of earthquake and tempest and battle. It is a wonderful history, putting to the blush all others in the accuracy of its recital and in the stupendous events it records. Homer and Thucydides and Gibbon could make great stories out of little events: but it took a Moses to tell how the heavens and the earth were made in one chapter, and to give the history of thousands of years upon two leaves.

There are others who come to the Bible merely as antiquarians. If you come as an antiquarian, you will find a great many odd things in the Bible—peculiarities of manner and custom, marriage and burial; peculiarities of dress, tunics, sandals, crisping pins, amulets and girdles and tinkling ornaments. If you come to look at military arrangements, you will find coats of mail and javelins and engines of war and circumvallation and encampments. If you look for peculiar musical instruments, you will find psalteries and shiginoths and rams' horns. The antiquarian will find in the Bible curiosities in agriculture, and in commerce, and in art, and in religion that will keep him absorbed a great while. There are those who come to this Bible as you would to a cabinet of curiosities, and you pick up this and say, "What a strange sword that is!" and "What a peculiar hat this is!" and "What an unlooked for lamp that is!" and the Bible to such becomes a British Museum.

Then there are others who find nothing in the Bible but the poetry. Well, if you come as a poet, you will find in this book faultless rhythm, and bold imagery, and startling antithesis, and rapturous lyric, and sweet pastoral, and instructive narrative, and devotional psalm; thoughts expressed in a style more solemn than that of Montgomery, more bold than that of Milton, more terrible than that of Dante, more natural than that of Wordsworth, more impassioned than that of Pollock, more tender than that of Cowper, more weird than that of Spenser. This great poem brings all the gems of the earth into its coronet, and it weaves the flames of judgment in its garland and pours eternal harmonies in its rhythm.

Everything this book touches it makes beautiful, from the plain stones of the summer threshing floor, and the daughters of Nahor filling the trough for the camels, and the fish pools of Heshbon, up to the psalmist praising God with diapason off storm and whirlwind, and Job leading forth Orion, Arcturus and the Pleiades. It is a wonderful poem, and a great many people read it as they do Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh," and Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade." They sit down, and are so absorbed in looking at the shells on the shore that they forget to look off on the great ocean of God's mercy and salvation.

Then there are others who come to this book as skeptics. They marshal passag against passage, and try to get Matthew and Luke in a quarrel, and would have a discrepancy between what Paul and James says about faith and works, and they try the account of Moses concerning the creation by modern decisions in science, and resolve that in all questions between the scientific explorer and the inspired writer they will give the preference to the geologist. These men — these spiders, I will say — suck poison out of the sweetest flowers. They fatten their infidelity upon the truths which have led thousands to heaven, and in their distorted vision prophet seems to war with prophet, and evangelist with evangelist, and apostle with apostle, and if they can find some bad trait of character in a man of God mentioned in that Bible these carrion crows caw and flap their wings over the carcass. Because they cannot understand how the whale swallowed Jonah they attempt the more wonderful feat of swallowing the monster whale of modern skepticism. They do not believe it possible that the Bible story should be true which says that the dumb ass spake, while they themselves prove the thing possible by their own utterances.

I am amused beyond bounds when I hear one of these men talking about a future life. Just ask a man who rejects that Bible what heaven is, and hear him befog your soul. He will tell you that heaven is merely the development of the internal resources of a man; it is an efflorescence of the dynamic forces into a state of ethereal and transcendental lucubration, in close juxtaposition to the ever present "was" and the great "to be" and the everlasting "no." Considering themselves wise, they are fools for time, fools for eternity.

Then there is another class of persons who come to the Bible as controversialists. They are enormous Presbyterians or fierce Baptists or violent Methodists. They cut the Bible to suit their creed instead of cutting their creed to suit the Bible. If the Scriptures think as they do, well; if not, so much the worse for the Scriptures. The Bible is merely the whetstone on which they sharpen the dissecting knife of controversy. They come to it as a government in time of war comes to armories or arsenals for weapons and munitions. They have declared everlasting war against all other sects, and they want so many broadswords, so many muskets, so many howitzers, so many columbiads, so much grape and canister, so many fieldpieces with which to rake the field of dispute, for they mean to get the victory though the heavens be darkened with the smoke and the earth rent with the thunder. What do they care about the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ.

I have seen some such men come back from an ecclesiastical massacre as proud of their achievements as an Indian warrior boasting of the number of scalps he has taken. I have more admiration for a man who goes forth with his fists to get the championship than I have for these theological pugilists who make our theological magazines ring with their warcry. There are men who seem to think the only use of the sword of truth is to stick somebody. There is one passage of the Scriptures that they like better than all others, and that is this: "Blessed be the Lord which teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight." Woe to us if we come to God's word as controversialists, or as skeptics, or as connoisseurs, or as fault finders, or merely as poets!

Let us go forth and gather the trophies for Jesus. From Golconda mines we gather the diamonds, from Ceylon banks we gather the pearls, from all lands and kingdoms we gather precious stones, and we bring the glittering burdens and put them down at the feet of Jesus and say: "All these are Thine. Thou art worthy." We go forth again for more trophies, and into one sheaf we gather all the scepters of the earth, of all royalties and dominions, and then we bring the sheaf of scepters and put it down at the feet of Jesus and say, "Thou art King of kings, and these Thou has conquered."

And then we go forth again to gather more trophies, and we bid the redeemed of all ages, the sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, to come. We ask them to come and offer their thanksgivings, and the hosts of heaven bring crown and palm and scepter, and here by these bleeding feet, and by this riven side, and by this wounded heart cry, "Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne and and unto the Lamb forever and forever!" Tell me of a tear that He did not weep, of a burden that He did not carry, of a battle that He did not fight, of a victory that He did not achieve. "All in all is Jesus" in the great plan of redemption.

I remark again, Christ is everything to the Christian in time of trouble. Who has escaped trouble? We must all stoop down and drink out of the bitter lake. The moss has no time to grow on the buckets that come out of the heart's well dripping with tears. Great trials are upon our track as certain as greyhound pack on the scent of deer. From our hearts in every direction there are a thousand chords reaching out binding us to loved ones, and ever and anon some of these tendrils snap. The winds that cross this sea of life are not all abaft. The clouds that cross our sky are not feathery and afar, straying like flocks of sheep on heavenly pastures, but wrathful and somber and gleaming with terror they wrap the mountains in fire, and come down baying with their thunders through every gorge.

The richest fruits of blessing have a prickly shell. Life here is not lying at anchor; it is weathering a gale. It is not sleeping in a soldier's tent with our arms stacked; it is a bayonet charge. We stumble over gravestones, and we drive on with our wheel deep in the old rut of graves. Trouble has wrinkled your brow, and it has frosted your head. Failing in this battle of life, is there no angel to bind our wounds? Hath God made this world with so many things to hurt and none to heal? For this snakebite of sorrow, is there no herb growing by all the brooks to heal the poison? Blessed be God that in the Gospel we find the antidote! Christ has bottled an ocean of tears. How many thorns He hath plucked out of human agony!

Oh, He knows too well what it is to carry a cross, not to help us carry ours! He knows too well what it is to climb the mountain, not to help us up the steep. He knows too well what it is to be persecuted, not to help those who are imposed upon. He knows too well what it is to be sick, not to help those who suffer. Aye, He knows too well what it is to die, not to help us in our last extremity. Blessed Jesus, Thou knowest it all. Seeing Thy wounded side, and Thy wounded hand, and Thy wounded feet, and Thy wounded brow, we are sure Thy knowest it all.

Oh, when those into whose bosom we used to breathe our sorrows are snatched from us, blessed be God, the heart of Jesus still beats, and when all other lights go out and the world gets dark, then we see coming out from behind a cloud something so bright and cheering, we know it to be the morning star of the soul's deliverance! The hand of care may make you stagger, or the hand of persecution may beat you down, or the hand of disappointment may beat you back, but there is a hand, and it is so gentle, that it wipeth all tears from all faces.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 2.

Lesson Text: "Saul of Tarsus Converted," Acts ix., 1-20—Golden Text: John iii, 3—Commentary.

The text of the lesson is so long, and the space allotted me is so short, that I cannot quote the verses, and must therefore urge the reader to read the notes with the Bible open at the place.

1. This verse takes us to chapters vii., 58; viii., 1, 3, and also for Paul's own testimony as to his former life to chapters xxii., 3, 4; xxvi., 9-11; and Gal. i, 13, 14. He thought that Jesus of Nazareth was an imposter and a deceiver, and that he in this persecution was doing right in the sight of the God of Israel.

2. With letters of authority from the high priest he started for Damascus that he might arrest and bring as prisoners to Jerusalem any whom he might find worshiping Jesus. Observe in the margin and in the Revised Version of this verse that the religion of Jesus is spoken of as "The Way." See also chapters xxiv., 22, and xix., 9, 23, R. V. It is the same expression that Jesus used in John xiv., 6, "I am the way."

3. The Lord who rules in heaven and on earth allowed him to come near, but not into, Damascus with his murderous intentions. Not even the devil can go one step beyond God's permission (Dan. iv., 35; Job xxxviii., 11; i., 10). It was at midday that this light from heaven, brighter than the sun, shone upon him (xxvi., 13).

4. He fell to the earth, as did those Roman soldiers in Gethsemane (John xviii., 6). Compare Isa. vi., 5; Dan. x., 7, 8, 9; Rev. i., 17, and remember that these were holy men, but Saul was an unsaved man, and consider what you will do before such light. This voice was in the Hebrew tongue (xxvi., 14). When Saul touched a believer in Jesus he touched Jesus Himself, for all believers are members of His body.

5. What a revelation to Saul to hear from heaven the voice of the man whom he thought to have been a deceiver, to have been lawfully executed and to have gone to the place of the lost. So shall Israel be surprised some day when they shall see this same Jesus coming.

6. Jesus being alive and in heaven, Saul sees in a moment, by the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit, that he has been all wrong in his thoughts of Jesus; he at once acknowledges Him as Lord (I Cor. xii., 3), and meekly asks what he is to do. In a moment he has changed masters and has become the obedient servant of Jesus Christ.

7. The men who were with him saw the light and heard the sound of the voice, but heard not the words, neither did they see Jesus. Compare chapter xxii., 9; John xii., 28, 29; Dan. x., 7. That Saul saw Jesus is evident from verse 17 and I Cor. xv., 8.

8. What Jesus said to Saul as He commanded him to rise and stand upon his feet is fully stated in Paul's testimony before Agrippa in chapter xxvi., 16-18. The glory of the light from heaven so blinded Saul that he had to be led by the hand into the city. What a contrast between the humble, and for the present helpless, disciple and the recent proud blasphemer!

9. Three days blind and fasting, the world shut out, the body mortified, dying to self, God dealing with his soul. Some day he may tell us about those three days. It is the period of death preceding resurrection (Gen. xxii., 4; xlii., 17; Jonah ii., 17; Hos. vi., 2; John ii., 19; Rev. xi., 11.)

10. One of God's chosen ones at Damascus, a willing and obedient one, for see his prompt reply, is selected to be the Lord's messenger to Saul. Paul testifies that this Ananias was a devout man and had a good report of all the Jews (chapter xxii., 12). His reply to the Lord's call reminds us of the boy Samuel and also of the prophet Isaiah (I Sam. iii., 4, 6, 8, 10; Isa. vi., 8).

11. We have here some light upon the manner in which Saul passed his three days of blindness. He gave himself to prayer; it was a season of true penitence and communion with God, more of it would be good for every Christian, for unless we are much alone with God we shall never be much used by God. As to Paul's after conduct in this respect, see Gal. i., 15-19.

12. The Lord regarded Saul's prayers and graciously gave him a vision of this same Ananias coming to him and laying his hand upon him. As to other visions which God gave this His servant, see xxii., 17, 18; xvi., 9. We may not expect visions from God, for we have the completed word, and faith is more blessed at present than sight (John xx., 29).

13, 14. Saul and his doings seem to have been well known even at Damascus, and also his present mission and authority. It is probable also that the saints at Damascus had given themselves to prayer that God would save them from the power of Saul, and possibly they had prayed for his conversion, but like the saints at Jerusalem, in chapter xii., 14, 15, the answer was too good to be true. How wondrous is our lack of confidence in God.

15. The Lord graciously bears with Ananias in his objections and repeats His command to go, adding that Saul is a vessel of His choice to bear His name before Jews and Gentiles, great and small. In Gal. i, 15, 16, Paul tells us that God had set him apart from his birth to reveal His Son in him. In Eph. i., 4 we read that the elect were chosen before the foundation of the world.

16. Saul is not only chosen to bear the name of Jesus, but also to suffer for the sake of that name. The two are inseparably connected in this present age, for it is an evil age, and the whole world lieth in the wicked one (Gal. i., 4; I John v., 19, R. V). See also John xv., 18, 19, xvi., 33; II Tim. ii., 12; iii., 12; but be encouraged by Rom. viii., 18.

17. Ananias is obedient, searches out Saul, calls him brother, and in the name of Jesus lays hands upon him that he may receive his sight and be filled with the Spirit. Natural sight is restored to him, but he has now a new sight, a spiritual vision; old things are passed away, all things are become new.

18. The scales falls from his eyes, and at the command of Ananias he is baptised and confesses Jesus as Lord (Acts xxii., 14-16). His sins are all forgiven; he is now to be a witness unto all men of what he has seen and heard. This, too, is your glorious privilege if you are a believer in Christ.

19. He now receives food that his body may be strengthened and continues some days with the disciples at Damascus.

20. Being filled with the Spirit (verse 17) he goes even into the synagogues, and instead of talking against Jesus he fearlessly proclaims that He is the Son of God. The Jews are confounded and seek to kill him (verse 23), but God cares for His servant. He goes to Jerusalem and is tried by the coldness of the disciples toward him, but Barnabas proves a true son of consolation. —Lesson Helper.

COLONEL A. G. WEISSERT.

Sketch of the New Commander-in Chief of the G. A. R.

COLONEL A. G. WEISSERT.

A. G. Weissert, elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Canton, Ohio, August 17, 1844. He attended the schools at Racine, Wis., the State of his adoption. Graduating from the Racine High School, he entered the University of Michigan. He was distinguished in his studies and bore off the degree of LL. D. He was admitted to practice in Wisconsin, and was winning fame at the Milwaukee bar when the war broke out. As soon as the tocsin sounded he enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, the "Live Eagle" regiment, and shared its fortunes till the battle of Nashville. There he was grievously wounded, receiving a bullet just over the knee, which he still carries. Convalescing sufficiently to rejoin his regiment, he did so on crutches. After four years' gallant service he was brevetted Captain from the date of the battle of Lake Chicot, Arkansas, June 6th, 1864, for meritorious service in that fight, and at the battle of Nashville on December 15th following, and for extraordinary bravery throughout the Red River expedition. He refused the tender of a West Point cadetship by reason of his wound. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic at Madison, Wis., in 1866, and has filled creditably every post, from comrade and Officer of the Day up to Department Commander. He was Chairman of the Executive Council of the Citizens' Committee that made the twenty-third National Encampment at Milwaukee a success, and in observance of the custom of giving the Senior Vice-Commandership to the encampment city he received the prize. At the Detroit encampment he received the second highest number of votes for the office to which he has just been elected. In the capacity of Senior Vice-Commander he visited all the departments of the East in company with Commander-in-Chief R. A. Palmer. Just now he is a member of E. B. Wolcott Post of Milwaukee.

A HUSBAND'S ACT.

He Shoots His Wife, Kills His Mother, and Wounds His Brother-in-Law.

Desanpedro, a painter living in the Passy Quarter of Paris, France, shot his wife, killed his mother, and mortally wounded his brother-in-law a few evenings ago. The killing was done in Desanpedro's home. He did not live happily with his wife, and in the afternoon returned home half drunk. He began abusing mother and wife, and finally struck the latter.

When her brother interfered, Desanpedro shouted that they were all in league against him. He threatened to kill them all, and started for a back room where he kept his revolver. His brother-in-law followed him and grappled with him. The painter shook him loose, got the revolver, and shot him in the side. He then caught his wife, who had started to run down the hallway, crowded her back into the room, and shot her in the breast. His mother screamed for help and tried to open a window. He shot her four times in the back and she fell dead.

BATTLE IN DAHOMEY.

The Natives Lose 1200 Killed and Wounded.

Advices from Porto Novo, Africa, say that the troops under Colonel Dodds, commander of the land forces of France in Dahomey, met and defeated 4000 Dahomeyans at Dogba.

The fighting lasted four hours. The Dahomeyans lost about 1200 killed and wounded. Colonel Dodds lost five killed and fifteen wounded. The Dahomeyans fought doggedly, and retreated from the field slowly.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S playful remark about "pulverizing Russia" appears to have made more of an impression in Europe than a large, life-sized earthquake, and inspired the Czar to put a chip on both of his epaulettes.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE STREAMLET'S SONG.

What do you think,
One summer day,
Lalage heard
The streamlet say?
"Ha! ha! ha! ha!
Laugh and play!"
Lalage heard
The streamlet say.

Over the stones,
In shadow and sun,
Lalage saw
The streamlet run;
And, running, it seemed
To laugh and say:
"Laugh, little Lalage,
Laugh and play!"

And Lalage asks
Whether Mamma knows
If the stream sings that
Wherever it flows;
If all little girls
Hear the streamlet say:
"Ha! ha! ha! ha!
Laugh and play."

—[D. A. Mackellar, in Independent.

AN ELEPHANT'S REVENGE.

Elephants have so much sympathy with depraved human nature as to think, with Byron, "sweet is revenge." An anecdote of an elephant's revenge, translated from the French, is published in the Christian Union. Upon one of the plantations was an English overseer named Bennett, an exceedingly cross and disagreeable man, who was employed by the master because of his great capability in directing affairs. Upon the plantation was an elephant named Dourga, that Bennett greatly disliked, and upon whom he often played mean tricks. His employer, after reproving him several times for his unkindness to the animal, warned him that if he carried his tricks too far, Dourga would pay him back with interest. Finally the time came when Dourga's patience was tried beyond endurance. He was in the habit of receiving every morning from his driver a huge corn cake covered with molasses, of which he was very fond. One morning, as this cake was being carried to him on a bamboo hurdle, Bennett, who was passing with a pot of red pimento, threw it upon the cake, and then stopped to watch and mimic the grimaces made by the elephant when he swallowed it. The result was easy to see. The poor animal, his mouth on fire, passed the day in a marsh trying to calm the thirst that was devouring him, and to appease the inflammation produced by the fiery dose he had swallowed. When evening came, the hour when Bennett brought the coolies from work, the elephant pounced upon him, picked him up with his trunk and pitched him headlong into a large reservoir or pond of water which was thirty or forty feet deep. Bennett, who knew how to swim, quickly swam to the edge. Dourga allowed him to climb up the bank, when he picked him up again as if he had been a wisp of straw, and threw him back in the water. This was repeated as many times as Bennett attempted to escape, until he was compelled to remain in the water, keeping his head up as well as he could. The affair would have ended with sure drowning for Bennett if one of the coolies had not come to his rescue, and forced Dourga away. The poor elephant never forgot the injury done him, and rarely allowed an opportunity to escape to still further avenge himself upon the overseer. Sometimes he would throw a paw full of sand slap in Bennett's face; again it would be a spout of water thrown over him; at another time he would be pitched into a cactus bush, from which he would get out scarcely alive, so scratched would he be. It would be impossible to correct Dourga and make him behave. The upshot of the whole affair was was that Bennett was obliged to leave the plantation, which was not large enough for him and Dourga together, and his employer valued the elephant more than he did his overseer.

A Fish Story.

Papa—Did you catch any fish?

Little Son—Only one, but it was a big one.

"Very big?"

"Oh, awful big."

"Did it get away?"

"No, but it 'most broke the pole a-pullin' it out."

"Well! well! Where is it?"

"In my pocket."—[Good News.

ALL FOR SCIENCE.

A few years ago the Magruders lived in Bedford, and Mrs. Magruder, who was an enthusiastic amateur doctor, used to teach a class of female friends the rudiments of physiology. At that time Magruder was in business, and as he generally came home tired he had a habit of lying on the up stairs sitting room sofa in the evening for the purpose of taking a nap.

Several times when he did so and Mrs. Magruder had some friends with her down stairs he noticed upon awaking that there was a peculiar heaviness in his head and a queer smell of drugs in the room. When he questioned Mrs. Magruder about it she invariably colored and looked confused and said he must have eaten something which had disagreed with him.

Ultimately the suspicions of Magruder were aroused. He suspected something wrong. A horrible thought crossed his mind that Mrs. Magruder intended to poison him for his skeleton—to sacrifice him so that she could dangle his bones on a string before her class, and explain to the seekers after medical truth the peculiarities of construction which enabled the framework of her husband to move in society.

So Magruder revealed his suspicions to his brother, and engaged to secrete himself in a cupboard in the room while he took his usual nap on a certain evening upon the sofa.

When that night arrived Mrs. Magruder pretended to have a "sewing circle" in the parlor, while her husband went to sleep up stairs in the sitting room with that vigilant relative of his on guard.

About 9 o'clock Mr. Magruder's brother was surprised to observe Mrs. Magruder softly stealing upstairs, with the members of the "sewing circle" following her noiselessly in single file. In her hand Mrs. Magruder carried a volume. If her brother-in-law had conceived the idea that the book might contain the tender strains of some sweet singer amid whose glowing imagery this woman reveled with the ecstasy of a sensitive nature, he would have been mistaken, for the work was entitled "Thompson on the Nervous System," while those lines traced in a delicate female hand upon the perfumed note paper carried by Mrs. Magruder, so far from embodying an expression of the gentlest and most sacred emotions of her bosom, were merely a diagnosis of an aggravated case of fatty degeneration of the heart.

When the whole party had entered the room Mrs. Magruder closed the door and applied chloroform to her husband's nose. As soon as he became completely insensible the sewing in the hands of the ladies was quickly laid aside, and to Magruder's secreted brother was disclosed the alarming fact that this was her class.

Mrs. Magruder began her lecture with some very able remarks upon the nervous system, and in order to demonstrate her meaning more plainly she attached a galvanic battery to her husband's toes so that she might make him wriggle before the class. And he did wriggle. Mrs. Magruder gave him a dozen or two shocks and poked him with a ruler to make him jump, while the others stood in a semicircle with notebooks in their hands and exclaimed, "How very interesting!"

Magruder's brother thought it awful, but he was afraid to come out when he reflected that they might want two skeletons. Mrs. Magruder then said that she would pursue this branch of the investigation no further at that moment, because Mr. Magruder's system was somewhat debilitated in consequence of an overdose of chlorate of potash, which she had administered in his coffee upon the previous day for the purpose of testing the strength of the drug.

Mrs. Magruder then proceeded to "quiz" the class concerning the general construction of her husband. She said, for instance, that she had won what was called the heart of Mr. Magruder, and she asked the students what it was that she had really won.

"Why, the cardia, of course," said the class. "It is an azygous muscle of an irregular pyramid shape, situated obliquely and a little to the left side of the chest, and it rests on the diaphragm."

One fair young thing said that it did not rest on the diaphragm. Another one said she would bet a quart of paregoric it did, and until the dispute was settled by the professor Magruder's brother's hair stood on end with fear lest they should go to probing inside of Magruder with a butcher's knife and a lantern for the purpose of determining the actual condition of affairs respecting his diaphragm.

Mrs. Magruder continued. She explained that when she accepted Mr. Magruder he seized her hand, and she required the class to explain what it was that Mr. Magruder actually had hold of.

The students replied that he held in his grip twenty-seven distinct bones, among which might be mentioned the phalanges, the carpus and the metacarpus. The beautiful creature who was incredulous concerning the diaphragm suggested that he also had hold of the deltoid. But the others scornfully suggested that the deltoid was a muscle. The discussion became so exciting that lancets were drawn, and there seemed to be a prospect of bloodshed when the teacher interfered and demanded of the girl who had begun to cry about the deltoid what was the result when Mr. Magruder kissed her.

"Why, merely a contraction of the orbicularis oris muscle, thus," said the student as she leaned over and kissed Mr. Magruder.

Magruder's brother in the cupboard thought maybe it wasn't so very solemn for Mr. Magruder after all. He considered this portion of the exercises in a certain sense soothing. But all the students said it was perfectly scandalous, and Mrs. Magruder, after informing the offender that hereafter when illustration of any point of the lesson was needed it would be supplied by herself, ordered her to go to the foot of the class and to learn eighty new bones as a punishment.

"Do you hear me, miss?" demanded Mrs. Magruder when she perceived that that contractor of the orbicularis oris muscle did not budge.

"Yes," she said, "I am conscious of a vibration striking against the membrana tympanum, and being transmitted through the labyrinth until it agitates the auditory nerve, which conveys the impression to the brain."

"Correct," said the professor. "Then obey me, or I will call my biceps and flexors and scapularis into action and put you in your place by force."

"Yes, and we will help her with our spinatus and infraspiralis," exclaimed the rest of the class.

Magruder's brother in the gloom of his cupboard did not comprehend the character of these threats, but he had a vague idea that the life of that lovely young sawbones was menaced by firearms and other engines of war of a peculiarly deadly description. He felt that the punishment was too severe for the crime. Magruder himself, he was convinced, would have regarded that orbicularis operation with courageous fortitude and heroic composure.

Mrs. Magruder then proceeded to give the class practice in certain operations in medical treatment. She vaccinated Magruder on the left arm, while one of the students bled his right arm and showed her companions how to tie up a vein. They applied leeches to his nose under the professor's instructions; they cupped him on the shoulder blades; they exercised themselves in spreading mustard plasters on his back; they timed his pulse; they held out his tongue with pinchers and examined it with a microscope, and two or three enthusiastic students kept hovering round Magruder's leg with a saw and a carving knife until Magruder's brother in retirement in the cupboard shuddered with apprehension.

At last Magruder began to revive. He turned over; he sat up; he stared wildly at the company; he looked at his wife; then he sank back upon the sofa and said to her in a feeble voice:

"Henrietta, somehow or other I feel awfully funny."

Funny! Magruder's brother considered that after the performance of the class Magruder ought to feel funny enough to edit a comic paper. He emerged from the cupboard, and seizing a chair determined to tell the whole story. Mrs. Magruder and the class screamed, but he proceeded. Then up rose Magruder and discussed the subject with vehemence, while his brother brandished his chair and joined in the chorus.

Mrs. Magruder and the class cried, and said Mr. Magruder was a brute and had no love for science. But Mr. Magruder said that as for himself, "Hang science!" when a woman became so infatuated with it as to chop up her husband to help it along. And his brother said that he ought to put it in even stronger terms than that.—Yankee Blade.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so will change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.
Aug.31-tf.

---

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Geo. W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Jacob Miller, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Jacob Miller, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE, Adm'r.,

Sept. 6, 1892.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

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MRS. K. M. HENDERSON,
Saltillo, Pa.

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OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

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Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

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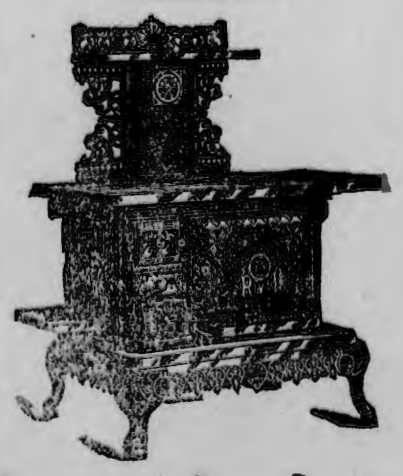
HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



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Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Balmy -:- Spring

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

STRAW - HAT

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

The Ladies Know

we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes,
Gents Shoes,
Youths' and Misses' Shoes,
Childrens' Shoes.
Good stock and late styles.
Call and see the goods.

We keep all kinds of General Merchandise. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

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New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m.; and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a, m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

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